

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

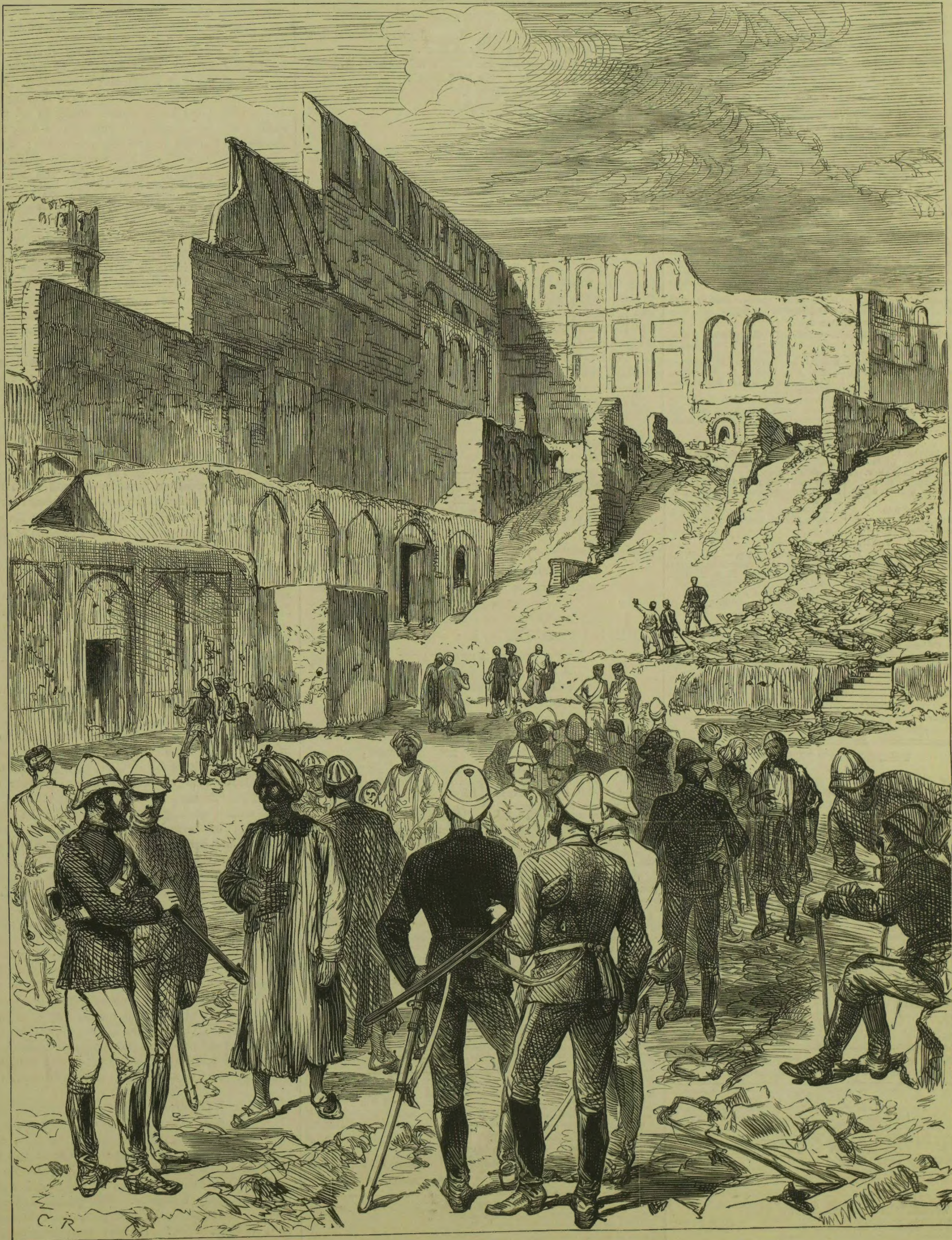


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2111.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



INTERIOR OF THE RESIDENCY AT CABUL, SHOWING THE POSITION IN WHICH THE DEFENDERS LAST TOOK REFUGE.—SEE PAGE 500.
FROM A SKETCH BY SURGEON W. A. SIMMONS.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of William George Lardner, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Oporto, the wife of F. C. Rawes, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at Wollaton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. H. C. Russell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton, Sigismund C. de Trafford, Esq., of Croston Hall, Lancashire, to Clementina Frances, daughter of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre, Flintshire.
On Feb. 24, at Murrurundi, New South Wales, William Bowie Stewart Campbell Sayers, Esq., of Bundabulla, to Constance, youngest daughter of Philip Wentworth Wright, Esq., of Bickham, N.S.W.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at The Inholms, Tadcaster, Adelaide, the wife of Edward Archibald Ramsay, aged 48 years.
On the 20th inst., at Oakenshaw, Surliton, S.W., Anne Jago, widow of William Bryant, aged 75. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.
On the 10th inst., at his residence, 86, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, Augustus Cotton Jackson, Esq., formerly of Worcester Coll., Oxon, son of the late Thomas Brooke Jackson, Surgeon-Major of the 14th Regiment, Inspector-General of Hospitals. Very deeply lamented.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6

SUNDAY, NOV. 30.	
First Sunday in Advent.	St. James's, noon, Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah i.; John i. 35-43. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii. or iv. 2 (or Isaiah lvi. 1-17); John xii. 20-32.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry Waite, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Dances, Strand.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes (Warburtonian Lecture).	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, confirmation, 3 p.m.
MONDAY, DEC. 1.	
The Princess of Wales born, 1844.	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Noah Porter on Physiological Metaphysics).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Saturday).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Robinson on Sewage Disposal).	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Snakes).	Scottish Corporation, 215th anniversary festival (the Earl of Rosebery in the chair).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (address by the president, Mr. John Whitehead).
Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.: presentation of medals and address of the President, Mr. W. Spottiswoode; dinner, evening.	Birmingham Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Shows (four days).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. H. R. M. Bosanquet on a Mode of Producing a Continuous Note from Resonators, &c.).	
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.	
TUESDAY, DEC. 2.	
Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1849.	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Carson on Light-Draught Passenger River Steamers).
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825.	Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. A. Löwy on the Samaritans in Talmudical Writings, &c.).
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Sandown Park Races (two days).
Pa. hological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Victoria Hospital, Choral and Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. G. E. Dobson on Chiroptera from Zanzibar; Prince L. Lubomirski on shells from Peru; Mr. G. F. Angus on Helix from Madagascar).	
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.	
Agricultural Society, noon.	London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. E. White on Moral Education).	Cambridge University Musical Society Concert.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m. (conversation).	Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	British Archaeological Association, 8.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sylvanus P. Thompson on Apprenticeship: Scientific and Unscientific).
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
THURSDAY, DEC. 4.	
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. Crookes, Experimental Demonstration of Researches on Radiant Matter).	Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. D. Brown on Fractional Distillation; papers by Messrs. M. M. P. Muir and C. Slater, Dr. F. R. Japp, and Dr. P. P. Bedson).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.	Royal Caledonian Asylum, quarterly court, elections, noon.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.	
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
FRIDAY, DEC. 5.	
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Normal Values).	Sacred Harmonic Society, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Judas Maccabeus").
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.	Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the History of English Sounds and Dialects, Part I.).
Architectural Association, conversation, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, DEC. 6.	
Moon's last quarter, 7.43 p.m.	Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
	Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
November	Inches	°	°	°	1-10	°	°	Miles	In.
16	30.371	30.7	28.0	90	10	28.5	21.8	N.	75
17	30.211	34.0	41.4	91	10	50.7	38.8	W. WSW.	213
18	30.260	49.1	43.7	83	6	55.4	41.2	W. N.	170
19	30.271	42.1	35.9	80	7	45.7	37.4	NNE. NE.	297
20	30.021	31.9	30.3	94	9	40.6	32.0	NE. NNE.	374
21	29.792	32.7	31.0	94	10	35.1	32.2	NE. SE. E.	236
22	29.967	31.0	28.7	92	8	34.8	29.9	SE. WSW.	113

° Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.416 30.268 30.240 30.303 30.100 29.799 29.953
Temperature of Air .. 28.4° 43.0° 53.4° 44.6° 35.0° 34.2° 32.3°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 27.4° 41.2° 50.0° 43.5° 33.1° 33.3° 31.6°
Direction of Wind .. N. WSW. WNW. NNE. NE. NE. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 33 12 50	3 5 13 23	3 40 4 0	4 17 4 34	4 53 5 12	5 32 5 55	6 18 6 45

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Pantomime, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Will be published on Dec. 10. IT WILL CONTAIN A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE ENTITLED "MY DARLING'S BETTER!" From a Painting by Miss Edwards; TWO OTHER ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED "THE KNIGHT'S RETURN FROM VICTORY," By J. GILBERT, R.A.; and "FROM DANGER FREE," By HARRISON WEIR; And Twelve Smaller Coloured Illustrations by Kate Greenaway.

ENGRAVINGS.
The Waits in the Olden Time. Drawn by H. S. Marks, R.A.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.
Cousin Frank Explains Why the Mistletoe Grows. By A. Hunt.
May I Have the Pleasure? By F. Barnard.
Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

TALES.
How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.
Christmas at Little Peopletown Manor. By Byron Webber.
And SKETCHES and POEMS by W. C. Bennett, J. Lathey, E. Rose, Philip, and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the Ordinary Issue.
Price One Shilling; Postage, Threepence.
To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.
OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880, containing SIX COLOURED PICTURES, Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process from Originals by Eminent Artists;

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
AND A VARIETY OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATES' HOME, by Gilbert & Beckett. Music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACCHUS FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at MR. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FINAL SERIES OF CONCERTS in EXETER HALL, commencing on FRIDAY, DEC. 5, with Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson. Organist, Mr. Wiling. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions for nine performances, 2, 24, and 3 guineas each. Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—THIRD GRAND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Annie Marriot, Mr. Barton McGeehan, and Mr. Sanley; Solo Pianoforte—Mr. Brinley Richards; Conductor—Mr. Leonard C. Venables; Accompanist—Mr. W. H. Harper. Tickets, 6s., 4s., 2s., 1s., may be obtained at the principal Music-sellers', and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. MONDAY, DEC. 8, at Two o'clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. Agricultural Hall Co. (Limited), Barford-street, Islington. S. SIDNEY, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE THIRTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 1, Admission, 5s.; TUESDAY, DEC. 2, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, DEC. 3 and 4, 1s.
For Excursion Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

THE NATIONAL DOG SHOW.—The TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on DEC. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

THE PRIVATE VIEW, on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 1. Admission from Nine to Three o'clock, 5s.; from Three till Five, 2s. 6d.; after that hour, 1s. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, Admission, 1s. Children Half Price. Entrance-Docks Closed on first three days at 8.45 p.m., and on the last day at 7.30 p.m.
George Beach, Secretary, Temple-row, Birmingham.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, Shakespeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock until further notice.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO DAY (Saturday), Nov. 29, at 1.20 o'clock, and Saturdays, Dec. 6, 13, 20, and 27.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

Barely a month ago an alarming rumour as to the material condition of Ireland pretty freely circulated through all parts of the British community. It was said that another Famine was on the eve of making its appearance; that the coming winter would, in all probability, exhibit scenes of suffering comparable only to those of the Potato Famine in the last generation; that the bad seasons of late years had ruinously diminished agricultural property in Ireland; that the tenant-farmers were unable to pay their rents; that the labourers had before them a prospect of utter starvation; and that it behoved the Government, by means of public works on a large scale, to provide employment for the thousands who, without some such resource, would have nothing to fall back upon in their extremity. It has subsequently been proved to the satisfaction of competent and well-informed judges that this was the language rather of excited apprehensions than of the "irresistible logic of facts." There is distress in Ireland, as there is in England. As winter sets in it will, no doubt, be aggravated in both instances, and will put some strain upon the sympathies and energies of those who have sought to spare. Locally, here and there, the aid of Government may be required for the maintenance of life. But the available evidence is far from establishing the conclusion that Ireland is, in this respect, worse off than England. The last harvest, both of grain and potatoes, has, owing to the long spell of recent dry weather, turned out much more favourably than had been anticipated; and there seems reason to hope that the ordinary machinery of the Poor Law, aided, if necessary, by the generous contributions of the public, will quite suffice to meet the emergency to which the social state of Ireland will not unlikely be exposed.

The rumour, however, to which we have above adverted, afforded an opportunity for political agitation of which Mr. Parnell, M.P., and his not very numerous band of consociates, has taken full advantage. We are not about to prejudge either him or them. The change they advocate will, no doubt, be accurately defined after legal investigation. We leave it, for the present, in all its vagueness. It may have more to say in justification of its claims than we can profess ourselves able to discern; but the mode in which the theory—whatever it may be—is being reduced to practice in Ireland is one which can hardly secure the approving acquiescence of law-abiding citizens. It may be that rents in the Sister Isle are higher than they should be. It may be that, in places, they are exacted with undue severity. But it cannot be that under a system of terrorism any evil of this kind, even if it can be clearly proved to exist, should be combated. Now, upon the surface of the facts before us, it would appear undeniable that a few agitators have taken their stand with a view to wring from the Legislature by physical force, or rather, perhaps, we may say, by threats of physical force, a practical submission to a certain doctrine of rental rights which they are understood to maintain is being attempted to be enforced. We are not, as our readers well know, inclined to look with sympathy upon any abridgment of the liberty of speech. At the same time, they who take upon themselves to work up untutored multitudes to indiscriminate rage, and who countenance in them responsive manifestations tending to a breach of the peace, can hardly expect to enjoy the forbearance which the law, both in England and Ireland, has of late ordinarily exercised in reference to rough-speaking rhetoric.

The Irish Government, it will be observed, has arrested Messrs. Davitt, Davy, and Killen, of Sligo, for words of sedition alleged to have been spoken by them at an anti-ent meeting held at Gurteen some time last week, and are resolved to put them upon their trial. Be the issue what it may, the effect of this act, we fear, is not likely to be permanently beneficial. The public authorities may possess information fully justifying the intervention they have decided upon. It may have become incumbent upon them, whether they liked it or not, to assert the

supremacy of the law in the face of the most violent agitation. Nevertheless, the obligation imposed upon them can hardly be otherwise than deeply regretted. Prosecutions for seditious speech have become almost obsolete. Where sedition so expends itself and does not take an organised form it generally passes away into prompt oblivion. In this very case, we are told, that the anti-rent agitation was gradually subsiding—at least, in its proportions of danger. Collision with the law will now give to it a factitious importance. The sympathies of many good men and true, both in Ireland and in England, will be drawn towards the accused. The arrests will possibly provoke secret combinations, and the harsh shocks of opinion and feeling to which they will necessarily tend will not increase in that country respect for the majesty of the law. There is some fear, moreover, lest constitutional freedom should be trenched upon, and lest, along the borderland between authority and liberty, room may be found in which either the one or the other will take more than is customarily due to it.

On the other hand, however, it might prove a mistake to give place to insolent defiance on the part of agitators. There are bounds beyond which it is inexpedient, under certain circumstances, to allow them to pass. Contempt of the law, openly expressed, even upon social subjects, is never without concomitant peril. The spirit of it becomes contagious, the tone of political morality is thereby lowered, and that reverential regard for the embodied will of the nation which is the most conservative element of great communities, appreciably degenerates under treatment which detracts from its unquestioned supremacy. It is often a puzzle to know when to forbear and when to strike. There are evils attendant upon both courses. We should take it, however, to be presumptuous to pronounce upon insufficient data upon so momentous a decision. We must wait awhile and hope the best; but, at all, remembering the past and calmly contemplating the future, we must "possess our souls in patience," and give expression to the charity which "hopeth all things."

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present yesterday week at the short service performed at Rebeck by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, upon the occasion of the funeral of John Grant, formerly her Majesty's head-keeper at Balmoral. The gentlemen in waiting, the servants, keepers, a large number of the tenantry, and some of the neighbouring gentry and clergy were also present, and afterwards attended the funeral. The Queen and the Princess have visited the widow. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, Lord Sackville, and suite, arrived at Windsor shortly before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning from Scotland, having travelled through the night by special North-Western train from Carlisle, which was left at a quarter to twelve. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove at once to the castle to breakfast.

The Queen will be represented at the marriage of King Alfonso at Madrid by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Her Majesty has contributed £350 to the funds of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough on behalf of Princess Beatrice, by which her Royal Highness is entitled to a life presentation of one child to the benefits of this old-established institution.

The Crown Princess of Germany attained her thirty-ninth year yesterday week. The day was celebrated with due honours in England and Scotland, and at Berlin, but the customary Court ceremonies were deferred.

Her Majesty has forwarded to Captain Chard a very handsome ring, as a mark of her appreciation of his heroic conduct at Rorke's Drift. The gift is accompanied with an autograph letter. The ring is a valuable diamond waterkloof.

The Queen has sent £3 to Christy Macpherson, of Skye, who will reach her 107th year on Christmas Day. Her case had been brought under her Majesty's notice by Dr. Spence Jefferies, medical officer of Sleat, where Christy resides.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales terminated his visit to Sir Richard Wallace at Sudbourne Hall, Suffolk, yesterday week, and came to London. His Royal Highness left Marlborough House on Monday on a visit to Lord Hastings at Melton Constable, Norfolk. The Prince travelled from St. Pancras station by the ordinary 2.35 p.m. train to Wymondham, whence he proceeded by special train, via Dereham, to Great Ryburgh, and drove thence to Melton Constable. The Princess, with her daughters, has remained at Sandringham. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg returned to Sandringham on Saturday last from visiting Mr. Sykes, M.P., at Brantingham. On Sunday the Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg and Prince Louis of Battenberg, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the park. The Rev. F. E. Hervey, M.A., Rector of Sandringham, officiated. Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg left Sandringham on Monday, and proceeded to Kimbolton Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

The Duke of Edinburgh returned to Clarence House on Saturday last from Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, where he had been on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tyssen Amherst. His Royal Highness subsequently proceeded to Eastwell Park, where Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Count Schouvaloff, and other guests arrived on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present at the annual meeting of students of the City of London College on Thursday week, when the Duchess distributed the prizes in the theatre of the building in Leadenhall-street, and the Duke addressed the students. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, have visited the Prince of Wales's, the Gaiety, and the Strand Theatres, and have inspected the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck returned to White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last, from Heaton Park, near Manchester, where they had been passing a week with the Earl and Countess of Wilton. During their stay the Duke and Duchess visited the Manchester New Townhall, and were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor.

The remains of the late Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia were

interred yesterday week at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The body had lain in state since the previous evening in a simple mortuary chapel, which had been erected opposite the cenotaph of Princess Charlotte in St. George's Chapel. The mourners were—Prince Christian, Colonel Gordon, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, General Napier, General Dillon, Sir J. Cowell, Professor Ransome, Dr. Jex Blake, Captain Speedy, Captain G. Napier, Mr. Victor Biddulph, Captain Cooper King, and Mr. Robins. The Mayor and Corporation of the borough were present. The coffin bore the inscription:—"Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia. Born April 23, 1861. Died at Leeds, Nov. 14, 1879." The Queen and Princess Beatrice sent wreaths, which were placed upon the coffin, and other wreaths were brought by various ladies connected with the Court. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has returned to the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, from Bohun Lodge, East Barnet. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame Bülow have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Wilton. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lord Robert Grosvenor, have left for the south of France. Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland has arrived at her new residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, from Stanwick, Darlington. The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and the Ladies Cecil have left Burleigh House for Paris en route for the south of France. The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park. The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Keston, Kent, from Knowsley. Earl and Countess Howe returned to Gopsall Hall, near Atherstone, on Saturday last, from Heaton Park. The Earl and Countess of Minto have left London for Algiers.

The marriage of Mr. Sigismund Cathcart de Trafford, of Croston Hall, Lancashire, with Miss Clementina Frances Mostyn, fourth daughter of Sir Pyers and the Hon. Lady Mostyn, was solemnised on Thursday week at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. The bride arrived, accompanied by her mother, and was received by her father and attendant bridesmaids—namely, her sisters (Miss Mostyn, Miss Mary, and Miss Gertrude Mostyn), Miss Mary de Trafford, sister, and Miss de Trafford and Miss G. de Trafford, cousins of the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. Randolph de Trafford, brother of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms, a Brussels lace veil. Her jewels consisted of diamonds, a diamond and ruby pendant, and gold bracelets set with pearls. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream-coloured Indian barège, with drawn fronts of ruby satin, and trimmed with point d'Alençon, and ruby velvet hats to match. Each lady wore a crystal locket, with monogram surmounted by a wreath of corals and pearls. The nuptial rite was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Knight. After the marriage there followed a low mass. The wedding party breakfasted with Sir Pyers and the Hon. Lady Mostyn at their hotel in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the Isle of Wight, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of grey cashmere, with bordering of velours plumes of the same shade. The wedding presents were very numerous, including gifts in silver from the servants and employés of Talacre and from the servants at Croston Hall.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Monday being the Lord Mayor's birthday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner in the Long Parlour of the Mansion House.

Dr. John William Ogle, Consulting Physician to St. George's Hospital, has been appointed, by the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, Harveian Orator for 1880.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has made a donation of £100 to the Samaritan Fund of the Ophthalmic Department of the Royal Free Hospital.

The new Holborn Townhall, Gray's-inn-road, will be opened on Thursday, Dec. 18, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The question whether the Free Libraries Act should be adopted in Camberwell has been decided in the negative. Less than two thousand of the ratepayers polled, but there were nearly two to one against the adoption of the Act.

Mr. Denton, secretary to the Bethnal-green Philanthropic Pension Society, states that the Bazaar opened by Lord Ebury on Nov. 11, at the Victoria Hall, Approach-road, in aid of the funds of the society, resulted in a net profit of £500.

Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., and other gentlemen addressed the students of the City School of Arts at the annual distribution in the School-hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, on Friday evening.

The Arctic Campaign of 1879 in the Barents Sea was the subject of a paper by Captain A. H. Markham, read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening. Lord Northbrook presided, and a discussion which followed was participated in by the Netherlands Minister, Sir H. Gore Booth, Sir Leopold McClintock, Sir G. Nares, Admiral Hamilton, and Captain Fielden.

The Court of Common Council on Monday resumed the discussion of the recent scandals as to the commissions in the Remembrancer's and Solicitor's offices. Mr. G. N. Johnson moved a resolution dismissing Mr. Howkins from the service of the Remembrancer's department of the Corporation. Several other resolutions and amendments were proposed, but after a long discussion the Court adjourned without coming to any decision.

In the absence of the Duke of Manchester, the president, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., took the chair at the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Pall Mall, Regent-street, on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. F. Young, the secretary, announced that since the last meeting ninety-nine new Fellows, thirty-one resident and sixty-eight non-resident, had been elected.

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis has issued his annual caution to householders. He states that larcenies are in most instances effected by thieves entering through doors and windows left open, or so insecurely fastened as to be readily forced; and he calls attention to different modes of entering dwelling-houses, which may be readily defeated by the observance of caution on the part of the occupier.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, Sheriffs, and Civic functionaries were present in state at the annual distribution of prizes to the London Rifle Brigade, which took place last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. D. Hayter, M.P., the commanding officer, having explained the position of the corps, the Lord Mayor, in the name of the Corporation, offered his congratulations. The Lady Mayoress presented the prizes to the successful shots, chief amongst whom were Corporal Mardell (best shot in the regiment), Sergeant Hills (first cadet prize), Private Watkins, Private W. S. Smith, Private Fletcher, Corporal Rothern, Sergeant Tayton,

Sergeant Davidson, Sergeant Hemsley, Corporal Cocks, Private Dismore, Private Green, Private Desmond, Private Allison, Sergeant Haines, Private Runtz, Colour-Sergeant Geen, Lieutenant Piggott, Colour-Sergeant Rogers, Private C. Cross, Sergeant Hall, Corporal Junkison, Private Churchill, Private Siegert, Captain Earl Waldegrave, and Colour-Sergeant Preston, the latter receiving the Gold Medal of the Brigade, Company Silver Medal, gold watch, and a Martini-Henry rifle. The champion was received with loud cheers, the band playing "See, the conquering hero."

We learn from the *Freemason* that the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution will take place on Monday, Feb. 9, 1880, instead of Feb. 11, as previously announced, the Prince of Wales's (the Grand Master's) consent having been obtained for the alteration of the day to suit Bro. the Earl of Zetland, Prov. G.M.N. and E. Ridings, Yorkshire, who will preside.

The number of paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, in the metropolis on the last day of the second week of the present month was 83,723, of whom 45,046 were in workhouses and 38,677 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding weeks in each of the three preceding years, this total shows an increase of 4428, of 3838, and of 3161 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 886, of whom 654 were men.

There was a large competition for the prizes for roots offered by Messrs. James Carter and Co., at the Agricultural Hall, on the 21st inst. All the galleries of the hall were filled, and there were in all about 800 groups from exhibitors in various parts of the United Kingdom. Among them were collections from the estates of her Majesty the Queen and of the Prince of Wales. The general result of the exhibition was to show that the year has been less unfavourable to roots than to grain.

A new coffee-tavern was opened yesterday week at No. 106, High-street, Kensington, by Lady Wolverton, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement. The idea of erecting the tavern was first of all mooted by the Kensington Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, of which the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Rector of the parish, is president, and a committee, consisting of Mr. F. Guy, the Rev. W. Law, Mr. Townsend, Mr. J. W. Duffield, and J. Batten, was at once formed for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has sanctioned a scheme for investing the sum of £52,000, the balance of the fund raised by public subscription for the relief of the survivors and the widows and children of the victims of the Abercrombie Colliery explosion in 1878. It was stated that £59,000 had been received by the relief fund committee, and £7000 had been distributed. A large number of annuities had been granted to widows; and, in order to increase the annual sum at the disposal of the committee, it was proposed that the surplus should be invested in municipal securities yielding half per cent per annum more than Consols.

There were 2374 births and 1760 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 82 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 27, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included one from smallpox, 57 from measles, 106 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, and 33 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2881 births and 2056 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 37.4 deg., being 4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 8.5 hours (against 6.1 hours at Glynde-place, Lewes), the sun being above the horizon during 60.4 hours.

Last Saturday the following case for an inquest was reported to the City Coroner. Mrs. Keylar, aged seventy, had come from Cheshunt to Liverpool-street by rail, and was proceeding to Broad-street station (North London Railway) on her way to Chalk Farm, where she was to visit a relative. When she ascended the station stairs she fainted, and died before a doctor could be fetched. It is thought that her death may have been accelerated by her being overweighted with clothing, as she had on two chemises, two pairs of stockings, two pairs of flannel drawers, two flannel petticoats, a pair of flannel-lined stays, four thick petticoats, two skirts, four jackets, two crossovers, a thick cloth jacket trimmed with fur, a thick woollen shawl, a fur boa, two caps, and a bonnet and boots.

Mr. William Simpson, F.R.G.S., one of the Special Artists and War Correspondents of this paper, gave a lecture on Illustrated Journalism at the opening of the thirty-fourth annual session of the Streatham-hill and Tulse-hill Institution on the 20th inst. Beginning with his first mission to illustrate the incidents of the Crimean War, Mr. Simpson gave a brief but interesting account of his experiences in India, Abyssinia, China, Japan, Russia, America, the Franco-German War, ending with the Afghan campaign, in connection with which he made a touching allusion to his intimate relation with the late Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other heroes of the massacre at Cabul. Other persons of note are announced to lecture at this institution.

The last meeting of the members of the London School Board, prior to the election of a new board, took place at the offices on the Thames Embankment on Wednesday afternoon, Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, presiding, and at its close Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., moved—"That the cordial thanks of the board be presented to the chairman, in grateful recognition of the ability with which he has discharged the administrative duties of his office, and the dignity and impartiality of which he has governed the deliberations of the board." Canon Money seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation. Sir Charles Reed briefly expressed his acknowledgments, and similar compliments were paid to the Rev. John Rodgers (the vice-chairman), the chairmen of the various committees, and the hon. members of the sub-divisional committees.

Through the kindness of the Duke of Wellington in freely lending the Riding School at Knightsbridge for this year's exhibition of the London Columbarian Society, the fanciers, whose head-quarters are at 100, High Holborn, were enabled to show their pets to great advantage. About one thousand specimens were on view on Tuesday and Wednesday. Homing Antweps are the principal objects of the society's attention, and figured most largely in the pens. Of these voyageurs the black chequers and the blue chequers constituted an extraordinarily fine lot. Among them is an extensive class of birds that have flown over one hundred miles, a black chequer belonging to Mr. J. T. Wadham, one of the hon. secretaries, having accomplished this distance from a place in Wiltshire to London in 1 hour 32 sec. Another bird flew the 278 miles from Penzance to London in 5 hours 17 min. Some of the most successful exhibitors were Mr. Sparrow (the president), Messrs. Belcham, Burlington, Wadham, Barker, Biggs, and Flanagan. Choice pens of carriers, pouters, Russian trumpeters, tumbler, and other varieties were contributed to the show by Messrs. Baker, Pratt, Caut, Day, Cotton, and Hansley, as non-compettitors: the three gentlemen last named and Mr. Baker acting as judges.



THE KING OF SPAIN'S BRIDE, ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINA OF AUSTRIA.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S BRIDE.

His Majesty Don Alfonso XII., King of Spain, who is just twenty-two years old, having been born on Nov. 28, 1857, has now taken a second wife; his first being his cousin, Maria de las Mercedes, youngest daughter of the Duke de Montpensier and of the Duchess de Montpensier, who is sister to the ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain. The young King began to reign in January, 1875, and was married, three years later, to his cousin, Princess Mercedes, who died June 26, 1878, having been only six months Queen.

The new Queen that is to be is an Austrian Princess, the Archduchess Maria Christina, youngest child of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand, cousin to the Emperor Francis Joseph I., King of Hungary; her mother being the Archduchess Elizabeth, another member of the Hapsburg-Lorraine Imperial family. She was born on July 21, 1858, and has been educated under the watchful care of her mother, to whom she is deeply attached. She is as well acquainted with four foreign languages as with her own; she draws and paints, mostly flowers, and is an excellent pianist. In Gmünden, where the family of the Archduchess regularly passed the summer, the Archduchess occupied herself with wood-carving, under the tuition of a clever artist. Every year she forwarded a number of warm garments, made by herself, to the poor children of Gmünden. The Archduchess is much attached to her former teachers and governesses, and is full of kind attention and regard for her attendants. Immediately on the arrival of a former instructor on a visit, the Archduchess will herself place footstools and cushions for her visitor's comfort, and numerous are the occasions when the Archduchess has been seen plodding her way down the steep wooden steps in Gmünden to visit one of her former governesses. She yields without any contradiction to any wish expressed by her teachers, be it ever so difficult,

and rejoices like a child when praised. She is perfectly free in her political views, not in the least moved by outside influences, and never conceals her most decided antipathies. The young Archduchess was devotedly attached to her uncle, the Archduke Francis Charles (the Emperor's father), and whenever he announced his coming from Ischl to Gmünden to dine with the Archduchess and her mother the day was sure to be kept as a festival. The kind-hearted Archduke never neglected any occasion of giving his dear 'Christa' pleasure. When, two years ago (the last summer of his life), the young Archduchess was hard at work collecting stamps for a poor young lady in Munich, who wished to win a splendid Börsendorfer piano by collecting a million of stamps, in return for which an English gentleman offered to give this piano, her uncle Francis Charles forwarded stamps to further his darling's wish. The young Archduchess, when seventeen years of age, shed many tears when she was informed that the "Emperor" had selected her to be the Abbess of the Ladies' Convent at Prague. It took a long time to convince and persuade her that she had not to take the veil and go into the cloister, but that this was simply a place of high honour and income, and that she could at any moment exchange it for the bridal veil.

The Archduchess Christina is very girlish looking, and appears younger than she is. Her hair is flaxen, her complexion very blonde, without ruddiness, her figure very slender, and her stature below the middle height, though her photographs represent her as being tall. Whenever the bride-elect speaks to anyone the Archduchess Elizabeth remains at some distance to put her forward. The future Queen is shy, but has amiable manners, and a smile that pleases. Her attitude is deeply respectful in the presence of her elders of equal rank. She lost her father just a twelvemonth ago.

The arrival of this Royal bride at Madrid on Monday morning last, and her meeting there with the King, whom she

already knew well, since his boyhood was partly spent in Austria, and with whom she had some interviews at a French watering-place last summer, are noticed among the interesting foreign news of this week. On her way through Paris she was met by his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, who intends to be at Madrid for the wedding.

Our Portrait of the King of Spain's bride is from a photograph by Luks, of Vienna.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We gave some months since an Illustration of the building erected at Sydney, New South Wales, for the International Exhibition there. On Sept. 17, as we learnt very quickly by telegraph, and as we announced the same week, the ceremony of opening that Exhibition was performed, in beautiful weather, by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales. The day was observed as a public holiday, and the streets were densely crowded by the townspeople and by visitors from all parts of Australia. The proceedings commenced with a procession of the public bodies, who were followed by Lord Augustus Loftus; the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria; Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia; Mr. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, with their respective staffs, the Colonial Ministers, and the military, naval, and civic authorities. The procession paraded the principal streets, and reached the Exhibition at noon, where Lord Augustus Loftus performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria, amid great enthusiasm. His Excellency then proceeded to the dais, which was surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, consisting of the Commissioners of the foreign countries and of the Australian and other colonies which have sent exhibits to Sydney, the colonial members of Parliament, the clergy, Judges, and others. The whole spectacle was of a most imposing character. After the choir had performed an inaugura-



OPENING OF THE SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, NEW SOUTH WALES.

cantata, the Sydney Commissioners presented an address to Lord Augustus Loftus, asking him to declare the Exhibition open. His Lordship, in replying to the address, congratulated the colony upon the success of its efforts to gather together in its capital a representation of the arts and of the achievements of the industrial forces of the entire globe. The event, he said, was an era in Australian progress. After welcoming in appropriate terms the various foreign and colonial representatives, the Governor formally declared the Exhibition open. The announcement was received with the firing of salutes, and the choir sang the National Anthem.

The Colonial Governors were then conducted through all the courts of the Exhibition and were introduced to the several foreign Commissioners, who awaited their approach in the sections devoted to the exhibits of their respective countries. The whole ceremony was universally considered a great success. The concourse of people was immense. Our Special Artist, Mr. L. Sedgfield, has sent us an illustration of the scene. The main building, which is styled the Garden Palace, is much admired. The exhibits represent the products of England, almost all foreign countries, and the Australian and other colonies.

The Exhibition Palace, as it is called, stands in that beautiful public park of Sydney known as the Inner Domain, and its noble proportions are seen from all points of view. It overlooks the Botanic Gardens and the Harbour. The building itself covers about seven acres and a half, including all the galleries and basement, which is 800 ft. long, and 500 ft. broad. The floor space represents 333,750 ft., apportioned as follows:—Basement, one acre and a half, or 62,491 ft.; ground floor, four acres and three quarters, or 210,000 ft.; galleries, one acre and a quarter, or 51,259 ft.; the central refreshment-room, 10,000 ft. The sloping nature of the site presented at first some difficulties, but these were overcome by taking advantage of the fall of the land on the north-eastern side, which is the principal façade, and erecting two stories there, while at the rear, fronting Macquarie-street and Governor Bourke's statue, there is only one story. The structure does not equal in size the main hall at the Philadelphia Exhibition, which covered an area of twenty-one acres and a half, but covers rather more than one third of the space occupied by the Great Exhibition of 1851, and some 90,000 ft. more than the proposed Melbourne Exhibition of 1880. In shape the building is cruciform, having a nave 800 ft. long, a transept 500 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, surrounded by a gallery 25 ft. wide on either side, and two aisles 50 ft. wide and 25 ft. high on the south-western side. There are annexes, or continuations of the aisles, 450 ft. long, by 100 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high. The basement floor on the north-eastern side, where the building is two stories, is 1000 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. There are four towers—north, south, east, and west—50 ft. by 50 ft., divided into three floors, the first two being used for exhibits, and the upper floor (90 ft. high) is intended for a lookout. In the north tower a fine organ has been erected, and immediately beneath there is ample platform accommodation for the singers and musicians. At the south tower there is a flight of steps 30 ft. wide, leading from the main floor to the gardens, where the machinery, refreshment, and other rooms are erected.

At the intersection of the nave and transept rises the central dome, which is not less than 100 ft. in diameter and 210 ft. high, ranking, it is said, sixth in the world for size. It is 89 ft. to the springing of the ribs, 153 ft. to the apex, and the lantern is 37 ft., making the total 210 ft. The dome is a thirty-six-sided polygon, covered outside with galvanised iron, and is lighted in the dormer by twenty-six oval windows and a skylight at the foot of the lantern 20 ft. in diameter, but owing to its great height it does not look to be a third of that width. The decoration of the dome was intrusted to Messrs. Lyon and Cottier. Light tints are used in the adornment of the lantern above the skylight, and the skylight itself is glazed with variously patterned and coloured glass. The iron covering of the dome is painted in light blue, dotted with gold stars. Various tints and colours, harmoniously blending, are used in the decoration of the principals and other parts of the woodwork, while on the dome there is a band in chocolate colour bearing the scripture, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the world, and they that dwell therein." Below the dome at the four angles there are allegorical representations in frescoes of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and under these are other frescoes, emblematic of the industries of the colony. The arches opening into the nave and transept are also embellished, the arts and sciences being represented by appropriate emblems. Under the dome tower is an opening 30 ft. wide in the main floor. This is intended to light a refreshment-room 100 ft. square, erected in the basement. Through the opening there is a large fountain with a pedestal holding Marshal Wood's famous statue of her Majesty the Queen. This rises 23 ft. above the floor. The painting of the nave and transepts has been done in what is technically called distemper colouring. The caps of the columns are picked out in vermilion fleur-de-lis, the soffits and purlines in crimson, and all the beams in blue. The prevailing hue of the great nave and transept is yellow, broken with lines of red and blue. Along the base of the galleries, which are now adorned with small flags, the triple device of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the native flower known as "the waratah" painted at regular intervals. Ample provision has been made for the ventilation of the building, the windows overlapping, yet open like louver ventilators, and spaces have been left in the flooring-boards, so that air can rise into the hall from the basement. It is also believed that every precaution has been taken to prevent fire.

We cannot here describe the various contents of the Exhibition. There is one department which should be most useful to the colonies—namely, a very complete display of agricultural implements. The machinery-in-motion department is on a great scale, and will be of great interest and practical use. The pottery and glass section is very good and extensive. There are 800 British industrial exhibitors, and 513 fine-art entries, including photographs. Germany has 695 entries, including 108 fine-art; Austria, 170; France, 350 industrial and 168 fine-art; Belgium, 236 industrial and 50 paintings. America has 150 industrial collections. Among the best-filled sections are railway apparatus and material, steel and cutlery from Sheffield, guns and miscellaneous manufactures from Birmingham, Manchester goods, sewing cottons, cloths, hats, india-rubber manufactures, chemicals, preserved foods, lamps and stoves, paper and stationery. The British Government collections comprise those of the Admiralty Science and Art Department, and the School Board for London. The paintings include those lent by the Queen and Prince of Wales and by the Society of Arts. There are 175 British oil-paintings, 111 water colours, and 97 architectural drawings.

At a banquet held to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition the Queen's health was received with great enthusiasm, and warm acknowledgments were expressed for the appointment by her Majesty of the British Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions. Much gratitude is felt for the valuable services rendered by the Prince of Wales, as president of the

Royal Commission; to the Earl of Belmore, as president of the London Commissioners; and to Sir Daniel Cooper, the chairman, and to Mr. Edmund Johnson, the hon. secretary of the London Committee, to whose active initiation of the movement in England it is felt is mainly due its subsequent success in Europe generally.

The opening cantata, sung by a choir of six hundred voices, was a piece of music, specially composed by Signor Paolo Giorza for the occasion, adapted to verses written by Mr. Henry Kendall, of Camden Haven, New South Wales, who also won the prize of a hundred guineas offered by the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the best poem, in heroic couplets, upon the subject of this interesting event in colonial history. There were about two hundred and fifty competitors for the prize, not only from different provinces of Australia, but also from the United Kingdom and from the United States of America.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria and her daughter, the Archduchess Marie Christine, passed through Paris on their way to Madrid; and M. Grévy, the President, and M. Waddington, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, paid a visit to the Archduchess.

The Empress Eugénie passed through Paris by authorisation of the Government on her way to Spain, whither she has been called by the fatal illness of her mother, the Comtesse de Montijo. The authorisation was solicited through the medium of the English Embassy, and was at once granted and conveyed to England by General Fleury. The Empress stayed on Thursday night at the house of the Duc de Mouchy, and left yesterday week for Madrid. During her Majesty's stay in Paris the doors of her host were rigorously closed.

The new telegraph cable between France and America was formally inaugurated on the 20th inst. by the transmission of a cordial message from President Grévy to President Hayes.

In consequence of the dismissal of M. Gent from the post of Governor-General of Martinique, M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, offered his resignation to the President, and it was only at the earnest entreaty of M. Grévy and M. Gambetta that it was withdrawn.

Fifteen thousand metres of tubing, the *Daily Telegraph* Paris correspondent states, are now laid down under the main thoroughfares of that city for the purpose of unifying all the public clocks and setting them all by Observatory time. These pneumatic clocks will also be placed in private houses, and in future the time of day will be laid on just like gas or water.

In the inner court of the Louvre, called the Sphinx, the marble fragments are being put together which form the pedestal of the statue of Victory in the hall of the Caryatides, and which represent the front of an old Greek war vessel. In 1863 M. Champoiseau, the French Consul at Samothrace, found the statue of Victory and sent it to Paris; but the remains of the marble pedestal had to be left behind on the island until the present Government supplied M. Champoiseau with the means of dispatching them to France. There are twenty-four marble blocks altogether in the pedestal, each of them weighing from nearly one ton to more than two tons. This pedestal is of considerable value and interest, as it forms almost the only complete model of an old Greek war vessel which has been preserved. It dates from about 280 B.C.

While one of the steam trams was passing along the Boulevard Montparnasse, at Paris, on Monday last, the engine sank into the catacombs, which at this point undermine the city. The car, fortunately, did not follow the engine, and nobody was hurt.

SPAIN.

The Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, accompanied by her mother, arrived at the Northern Railway station, Madrid, at eight o'clock last Monday morning, on their way to the Royal residence at Pardo. They were received at the station by the King, the Princesses, the Ministers, the Court dignitaries, and the principal civil and military authorities. The Archduchess proceeded immediately to Pardo, accompanied by the Court dignitaries and authorities, the King and the Princesses returning to the Royal palace in Madrid.

Queen Victoria will be represented at the Royal nuptials by General Lord Napier of Magdala.

The Archduchess Christine's wedding trousseau, remarks the *World*, contains some twenty-five dresses in all. The toilet to be worn on the occasion of the state entry into Madrid is exceedingly handsome. It is red and yellow—the Spanish colours—and consists of a tight-fitting yellow satin body cut *en cour* and trimmed with scarlet "ruching," the sleeves puffy and slashed between shoulder and elbow. The skirt is likewise of yellow satin, the train of scarlet velvet beautifully worked with the arms of Spain semé over it. The fan is of black ostrich feathers, each of which is ablaze with fiery rubies and golden topazes.

The Congress decided on Monday evening to adjourn until Dec. 5. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon the Archduchess Marie Christine at the Pardo Palace, to congratulate her on her arrival in her new country and upon her approaching marriage.

The Countess of Montijo died on Saturday night, at the age of eighty-five. The Empress Eugénie reached Madrid on Saturday, but not in time to see her mother alive.

The funeral of the Countess of Montijo took place on Tuesday morning with great pomp in San Isidor cemetery. The cortege was followed by many poor persons. The Empress Eugénie, though much depressed, continues in good health. By her will the Countess leaves to the Empress the largest share of her fortune, the rest going to the Duke of Alba.

Marshal Martinez Campos, replying to a question in the Congress, denied that any Ministerial crisis existed, and said that, notwithstanding the fact of there being a number of insurgents in arms in Cuba, he would, after the King's marriage, lay before the Cortes a bill for the introduction of such reforms into the island as were in accordance with justice.

An official despatch received at Havannah announces that the Spanish troops attacked the camp of the insurgent leader Guillermon in the province of Santiago de Cuba on the 15th inst., and 400 huts were burned by the troops.

ITALY.

General Cialdini, who has been charged with representing the King of Italy at the Royal Spanish marriage, left Paris for Madrid yesterday week.

Signor Cairoli has completed his Cabinet as follows:—Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Cairoli; Minister of the Interior, Signor Depretis; Minister of Finance, Signor Magliani; Minister of Justice, Signor Villa; Minister of Public Works, Signor Baccarini; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor De Sanctis; Minister of War, Signor Bonelli; Minister of Marine, Admiral Acton; Minister of Agriculture, Signor Miceli.

A marble medallion of Father Secchi has been placed in front of the St. Ilvio Observatory, 2543 metres above the level of the sea. The observatory owes its establishment to him.

The female students at Italian Universities, who numbered

five last year, are this year nine—namely, three at Turin, two at Rome, two at Bologna, one at Naples, and one at Padua.

The Italian ironclad frigate *Varese*, bound for the Bay of Assab, on leaving Zante on the 23rd inst. ran on a rocky shoal one mile out. She was immediately lightened, and an Austrian steamer attempted to haul her off, but unsuccessfully, owing to the difficult position in which she had grounded. The weather was calm.

BELGIUM.

The Estimates of the Ministry of Justice have been discussed in the Chamber of Representatives. In the course of the debate, M. Goblet Alviella expressed his surprise that the general ordinances provided by law for dealing with ministers of the Church who attacked the existing laws from the pulpit were not enforced. He concluded by moving for the reduction of the salaries of the Bishops.

In the Chamber on Tuesday Count Goblet d'Alviella's amendment to the Public Worship estimates, proposing various reductions, without touching the salaries of the Bishops, was rejected. The budget of the Ministry of Justice was adopted by eighty-two votes to five.

GERMANY.

The 21st inst. being the birthday of the Crown Prince, it was celebrated at Court in the usual way, and throughout the town by a profuse display of bunting. The Crown Prince is expected to return here from Italy after Christmas, and the rest of the family about April.

The Emperor has appointed five officers from various regiments of the Guards to attend on his behalf the impending nuptial ceremony in Spain.

Yesterday week his Majesty, in ceremonious audience, received the credentials of General Sergio Camargo, the newly-appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Columbia, and afterwards left for Wusterhausen, accompanied by the King and Crown Prince of Saxony, with the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, to enjoy some more hunting.

A scheme has been formed for canalising the River Maine from Frankfort to its confluence with the Rhine, the city of Frankfort promising to give 1,250,000 marks for the construction of a harbour.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Cis-Leithan Lower House yesterday week agreed to the first twelve paragraphs of the Bill for the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Zollverein of Austria-Hungary. Par. 13, which fixes the amount of the customs to be paid by the occupied districts at 600,000 fl., was discussed at great length, as the Government, with a view to harmonise the Cis-Leithan vote with the law already passed by the Hungarian Parliament, proposed to change the terms of this arrangement from "three years" to "until it shall be further considered." The debate was adjourned.

According to a telegram from Pesth, the Liberal party have unanimously accepted the proposals of the Government Bill fixing the strength of the army at 800,000 men for a term of ten years, expiring at the end of 1888.

The general debate on the Army Bill was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. In the course of the discussion Herr Tisza, replying to a question, acknowledged the Legislature's right to initiate a reduction in the strength of the military forces even during the ten years for which the army law is to be voted.

The report that the Austrian squadron had received orders to proceed from the Piræus to Salonica and Besika Bay, is, the *Eastern Budget* understands, incorrect. The squadron has left the Piræus, but it has gone to Smyrna, not to Salonica.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has entertained Sir H. Layard and Baker Pasha at dinner, and (according to a Reuter's telegram) expressed "very satisfactory views" with respect to the mission of the latter. His Majesty, it is added, has ordered a modification of the too positive terms of his firman relative to Baker Pasha's powers of inspection. The gendarmerie is to be placed under the Ministry of War.

Down to Monday evening the Sultan had not signed the firman appointing Baker Pasha Inspector of Reforms in Asia Minor, and his departure for his post has been deferred until Saturday.

Saïyet Pasha has represented to the Turkish Council of Ministers the expediency of ceasing negotiations upon the Greek frontier questions, and calling in the joint mediation of the Powers, or, as an alternative, conferring new powers upon the Ottoman members of the Commission.

Aleko Pasha has been decorated by the Sultan with the order of the Osmanie of the First Class.

General Vitalis, Commander-in-Chief of the militia in Eastern Roumelia, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan.

The Sultan has signed a decree that from Jan. 13 next a sum of 1,350,000 Turkish pounds will be annually appropriated to pay interest half-yearly on the home and foreign debt. This interest will be guaranteed by the revenues of Cyprus and Roumelia, as well as by the receipts from the duties on tobacco, spirits, stamps, fish, and silk, after a previous deduction from the receipts of £1,100,000 to meet the claims of the Ottoman Bank and other creditors secured by mortgages. In case of a deficit the Porte undertakes to make it good. Besides the sum of 1,350,000 Turkish pounds above referred to, the Turkish Government cedes irrevocably to the bondholders the Bulgarian tribute and the Serbian and Montenegrin contributions towards the Turkish Debt; also one third of the proceeds of any new taxes, especially in the event of increased duties and the receipts from patents—the mode of payment to be arranged with the representatives of the creditors. The Porte enters into the above engagement for a period of ten years unless modified with the consent of all parties interested.

ROUMANIA.

The extraordinary Session of the Chamber of Deputies was prolonged till the 27th inst., when the regular Session commenced. M. Cogalniceanu, the Minister of the Interior, is now at Galatz taking part in the labours of the European Commission relative to the navigation of the Lower Danube. A bill has been presented to the Chamber, and referred to the Sectional Committee, proposing to retain Galatz and Ibraila as free ports, and further to create free ports at Tulcha, Sulina, and Kustendje.

BULGARIA.

The National Assembly on the 19th inst. terminated the verifications of the elections, with the exception of those in four districts. The House subsequently appointed a committee of twelve deputies—consisting of nine Bulgarians, two Turks, and one Greek—to draw up the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

At Tuesday's sitting the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was presented to the House. It thanks Prince Alexander for having visited the foreign Sovereigns, and for having established friendly relations with the neighbouring States, and it begs him to express the gratitude of the Bulgarian nation to the Emperor and people of Russia; on the

other hand, it strongly censures the internal policy of the Government, and expresses want of confidence in the Ministry.

EGYPT.

Mr. Baring, the British Comptroller of Egyptian Finance, and M. de Blignières have arrived at Cairo.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria states that the Khedive held a reception on Monday, at which the prosperous state of the country, the improvement in the finances, and the altered condition of the fellahs were the subject of general comment.

The Council of Ministers has resolved to comply with the demands for reinforcements made by the Governor-General of the Sudan. In his speech to the Council the Khedive expressed an earnest desire to live amicably with his neighbours; but he pointed out that it was their duty to do everything possible to defend their country.

CANADA.

The Manitoban Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows:—Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Norquay; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Girard; Attorney-General, Mr. Walker; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Taylor; Minister of Public Works, Mr. Brown. Mr. Girard, the Provincial Secretary, is the first representative of the French-speaking population of the province who has held a seat in the Cabinet.

A telegram from Ottawa says that it is understood that the Dominion Government does not intend to insert in the Pacific Railway contracts any provision forbidding the employment of Chinese in the construction of the railway lines.

SOUTH AFRICA.

News has been received from the Cape to the 4th inst. A Reuter's telegram says that "the aspect of affairs in the Transvaal is less threatening." The *Daily News* correspondent, on the other hand, telegraphs that "Transvaal affairs are still in a disturbed state, and serious fears are entertained that the Boers will offer armed resistance." It is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley has determined on storming Secocoeni's stronghold. The uniform of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, has been recovered.

INDIA.

The Viceroy left Simla on the 20th inst. on a tour through the Rajpootana country. He arrived at Delhi on the 22nd, and proceeds thence to Ajmer and Gwalior. He will arrive at Calcutta on the 12th proximo.

The North-West Provinces, especially the districts of Allypore, Bulandshahr, and Meerut, are suffering from a severe epidemic of malarious fever, which has enormously increased the death-rate and temporarily disabled a large proportion of the agricultural population.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia (Sir Arthur Blyth) has received the following telegram from the Government of South Australia, dated the 21st inst.:—"Reaping commenced in the northern districts of the colony; the season is exceptionally good, a million and a half acres under crop; the expected average is twelve bushels to the acre. It is estimated that there will be for export 375,000 tons of wheat. Splendid rains have fallen throughout the outlying pastoral country, and all the dams are full."

Melbourne news to Oct. 9 states that the second reading of Sir Charles Sladen's Reform Bill, by which it is sought to popularise the Legislative Council by reducing the property qualification for both candidates and electors, was, after a long debate, agreed to in the Upper House without a division. In the Legislative Assembly the discussion on the new tariff has been continued, and the proposed duties on oils and reapers and binders have been withdrawn, while the duty on patent medicines has been fixed at 25 per cent. Mr. Berry, the Premier, is indisposed, and had been unable to attend the sittings of the Assembly, but was recovering.

Princess Caroline, mother of the reigning Prince of Monaco, died on Sunday in her eighty-seventh year.

The death is announced of General Hooker, familiarly called "Fighting Joe," who commanded the Northern Army of the Potomac during a part of the American Civil War.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Edward Loughlin O'Malley, Attorney-General of Jamaica, to be Attorney-General for Hong-Kong.

At a fire in the stables belonging to the Horse-Car Line in New York on Tuesday, over one hundred horses were burnt to death, and several firemen were hurt.

Considerable loss of life as well as of property was caused by the storm which raged over all the North American lakes on Tuesday and Wednesday last week.

General Biddulph, the British High Commissioner, accompanied by his family, arrived at Larnaca on the 20th inst. from Brindisi, on board her Majesty's despatch-vessel *Helicon*.

Bas-reliefs and statues, one of them of colossal size, have been found at Marathon, near the site of the Temple of Nemesis. The inhabitants have forbidden their removal to the Athens Museum.

There has been a severe snowstorm in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, causing an interruption in the postal, telegraph, and steam-boat services, and destroying thousands of vines and trees.

According to intelligence received at New York from San Domingo, President Guillermo has been defeated by the revolutionists, and has taken refuge in the capital, where he is besieged. His cause is regarded as hopeless.

The Dominion Line steamer *Borussia* left the Mersey on the 20th inst. with sixty-five farmers and their families for Texas. These emigrants have all a little capital, and were mostly from the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham, a few being from Scotland and Ireland.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of Oct. 1 says:—"The steamer *Strathleven*, designed to test the possibility of conveying frozen meat from Australia, is to leave Sydney for London about the middle of November. She will take from Sydney 600 carcasses of beef, 200 of mutton, and a quantity of wool, and fill up similarly in Melbourne."

It has been decided by the Tribunal of Brunswick that the will of the late eccentric Duke, by which he bequeathed all his property to the town of Geneva, is null and void. Of this fortune, six millions of francs have been spent by the town on a commemorative monument to the Duke, and perhaps as much more on a magnificent opera-house.

The Swiss Federal Council having been memorialised from several quarters to put a stop to the propaganda of Mormon missionaries in Switzerland, have decided, in view of the powers possessed by the Cantonal Governments for the punishment of polygamy, and of the efforts being made by the United States Government to suppress the institution in Utah, not to take any general action in the matter. In special cases, however, the Council will interfere; and last year they procured the return to her family of a girl who had emigrated at the instigation of a Mormon agent.

Yesterday week the ship *Devon* was dispatched from Plymouth with 399 emigrants for Adelaide, South Australia.

The tide of victory which was set rolling in favour of the Chilians by the capture of the Huascar has been swelled by another brilliant success. A battle has been fought at Iquique between the Chilians and the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia. The latter are said to have met with a crushing defeat. It is also announced that a Peruvian corvette has been captured by the Chilians. According to advices from Panama, the capture of Pisagua on the 2nd inst. was effected by 12,000 Chilians, who disembarked under cover of the guns of the fleet. The garrison, consisting of Bolivians, evacuated the town and effected a junction with the Peruvians near Iquique. It is this combined force which appears to have been now defeated. A despatch is said to have been received in New York from Valparaiso, dated the 19th inst., announcing that the blockade of the Peruvian ports has been re-established.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following have been elected to Scholarships and Exhibitions at Hertford College:—Open Mathematical Scholarships—P. E. Bowman, Bristol Grammar School; G. H. Ward, Malvern School. "Harrow" Scholarship—M. C. Kemp, Harrow School. "Lusby" Scholarship—J. M. Falkner, Hertford College. "Lucy" Scholarship (augmented *pro hac vice* to £50)—C. S. Bowden, Fettes College, Edinburgh. Exhibitions of £50 per annum for four years—F. G. Ellerton, Haileybury College; A. G. Cox, Bromsgrove School; F. H. Matthews, Dulwich College. Exhibitions of £30 for three years—A. W. Barker, H. Vassall, and R. H. Todd, Hertford College. The two Open Classical Scholarships of £100 per annum were not awarded, there being, in the judgment of the electors, no candidate of sufficient merit.

The number of candidates in the various Final Honours Schools this term is as follows:—Literæ Humaniores, 24; Mathematics, 6; Natural Science, 14; Jurisprudence, 21; Modern History, 26; Theology, 20.

Professor Rolleston has been re-elected to represent the University in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom for a period of five years.

Sir Henry Maine was entertained at dinner on Saturday, on the occasion of his resigning the chair of Jurisprudence and in recognition of the great services rendered by him to legal study. The dinner, which took place in the hall of All Souls' College, was given by the professors and lecturers in law and others, resident and non-resident, connected with the teaching of law at Oxford. The Regius Professor of Civil Law (Mr. Bryce) presided.

Mr. E. A. Pole, Schol. non-script, has been elected by the Grocers' Company, after open examination, to a Classical Exhibition.

CAMBRIDGE.

The McMahon law studentship at St. John's College has been adjudged to Henry Thomas Kemp, B.A. The studentship is tenable for four years and is of the annual value of £150. There are four studentships, one falling vacant every year.

The Carus (Greek Testament) Prizes for the present year have been adjudged as follows:—Bachelor's Prize, H. E. Ryle, B.A., King's; Undergraduate's Prize, W. R. Roberts, King's. The examiners are also of opinion that the merits of W. New, of Peterhouse, were nearly equal to those of the successful candidate for the Undergraduate's Prize. H. E. Ryle is a son of the Vicar of Stradbroke.

The Non-Collegiate Student's Board have issued a report, from which it appears that a considerable and increasing number of non-collegiate students enter colleges at some period of their course.

LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent Second M.B. Examination:—

First Division:—William Stratford Andrews, University College; Gilbert Harry Barling, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; James William Bond, University College; James Stanley Newton Boyd, University College; Arthur Edward Buckell, University College; Daniel Colquhoun, Charing-Cross Hospital; Francis Richardson Cross, King's College; James John Macwhirter Dunbar, St. George's Hospital; Thomas Warburton Fuller, Guy's Hospital; James Percy Alwyne Gabb, University College; Thomas Ernest Hayward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Ernest Herman, London Hospital; John Edward Hine, University College; Richard Hughes, St. Bartholomew's and Middlesex Hospitals and Manchester Royal Infirmary; George Mackern, Guy's Hospital; Tialesin Wilim Owen Pugh, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and Guy's Hospital; George Hannah Russell, Guy's Hospital; Harrington Sainsbury, University College; Charles Edward Sheppard, St. Thomas's Hospital; Robert Percy Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Hale White, Guy's Hospital; Dawson Williams, University College.

Second Division:—Frederick Rowland Barker, St. Thomas's Hospital; Charles Edward Beaver, University College; Donald Frederick Dymott, University College; William Henry Russell Forsbrook, Westminster Hospital; Richard Gill, B. Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Habnemann Hayle, Owens College and Manchester Royal Infirmary; James Hudson, University College; Alfred Austin London, University College and Middlesex Hospital; Alfred Ernest Maylard, Guy's Hospital; William Henry Neale, University College; William Frederick Shain, Liverpool School of Medicine; Harold Gilbertson Taylor, King's College.

DURHAM.

The vacant Fellowship has been awarded to M. A. W. Mitchell, B.A., of University College. Mr. Mitchell was educated at Eton, and obtained a Foundation Scholarship on entering the University, a Second Year Scholarship, and the University Classical Scholarship in Michaelmas Term, 1877, and was placed in the First Class in Classical Honours at the First Year Examination, and also at the Final Examination for the degree of B.A., in Easter Term, 1878.

GLASGOW.

The Principal has received information that Mr. Gladstone will deliver his rectorial address to the students on Thursday, Dec. 4, or Friday, Dec. 5.

The "Trinummus" of Plautus will be performed by the Westminster Queen's scholars in the Dormitory on the evenings of Dec. 11, 16, and 18.

The Council of King's College have appointed Professor Philip Delamotte to the chair of Practical Fine Art, recently endowed by the City Guilds Institute. The new School of Art is to be opened early in January next.

Mr. Edward Firth and Mr. Charles Henry Firth, brothers of Mr. Mark Firth, have announced their intention to provide and fit up a laboratory for Firth College, at the cost of £1000. Mr. Charles Harding Firth, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed by the council Lecturer on Modern History and Political Economy.

Professor Marshall has withdrawn his resignation as Principal of University College, Bristol, the council having made arrangements by which his work will be lessened, and it is hoped will enable the Professor long to continue to discharge the duties of his office.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present on the 20th inst. at the annual meeting of the City of London College for the distribution of the prizes and certificates to the successful students at the yearly examinations of the college, the Society of Arts, and the Department of Science and Art. The Lord Mayor presided. As the Duchess of Connaught

distributed the prizes she spoke a few gracious words of compliment and encouragement to the recipients. Subsequently her Royal consort addressed the students assembled in a speech which impressed on the minds of the young men the advantages of the higher education which the college was giving, and of the duty of making the best of their time whilst they were young and ambitious.

The 20th inst. being the annual "speech-day" at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, the Bishop of Rochester distributed the prizes to the scholars. He was supported by all the governors of the school and their treasurer, Mr. Bevan. Dr. Boger, the Head Master, who was warmly congratulated by the Bishop on the completion of the twentieth year of his mastership, gave a short résumé of the history of the school during the past twelvemonth, and of the successes achieved by its pupils. The list of honours gained by former pupils of the school was unusually large, including a Sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge; a School Exhibition and a First Class at the Matriculation Examination of the London University (W. Greenstreet); a First Class at the London University Matriculation Examination and an Open Scholarship at Westminster Hospital (Swain); an Open Scholarship at St. Paul's School (C. Greenstreet); and first-class certificates at the Royal College of Chemistry and in the Science and Art Department (A. Wingham). Besides these, Messrs. Farr, Coombes, and Nicholls had gained certificates at the College of Preceptors; Mr. W. H. Ruston had been appointed to a Mathematical Tutorship at the Military College, Oxford; and Mr. E. D. Holditch, a former pupil of Dr. Boger, had been appointed Head Master of the Wisbech Grammar School.

Mr. D. F. Ranking, M.A., Head Master of Wallasey Grammar School, Cheshire, has been unanimously elected Head Master of the Kingsbridge Grammar School.

The Rev. R. J. Griffiths, M.A., LL.D., Head Master of the Church of the Ascension School, Lavender-hill, has been appointed Second Master of the Haberdashers' Company's Aske's Hatcham Schools, New-cross, in succession to the Rev. D. L. Scott, M.A., LL.M.

The examination for the Junior Scholarships annually offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held on the 20th inst., at the several schools from which candidates have been entered to compete. This year there were twenty-three candidates, as compared with twenty-nine last year, and thirty-two in 1877.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE IN IRELAND.

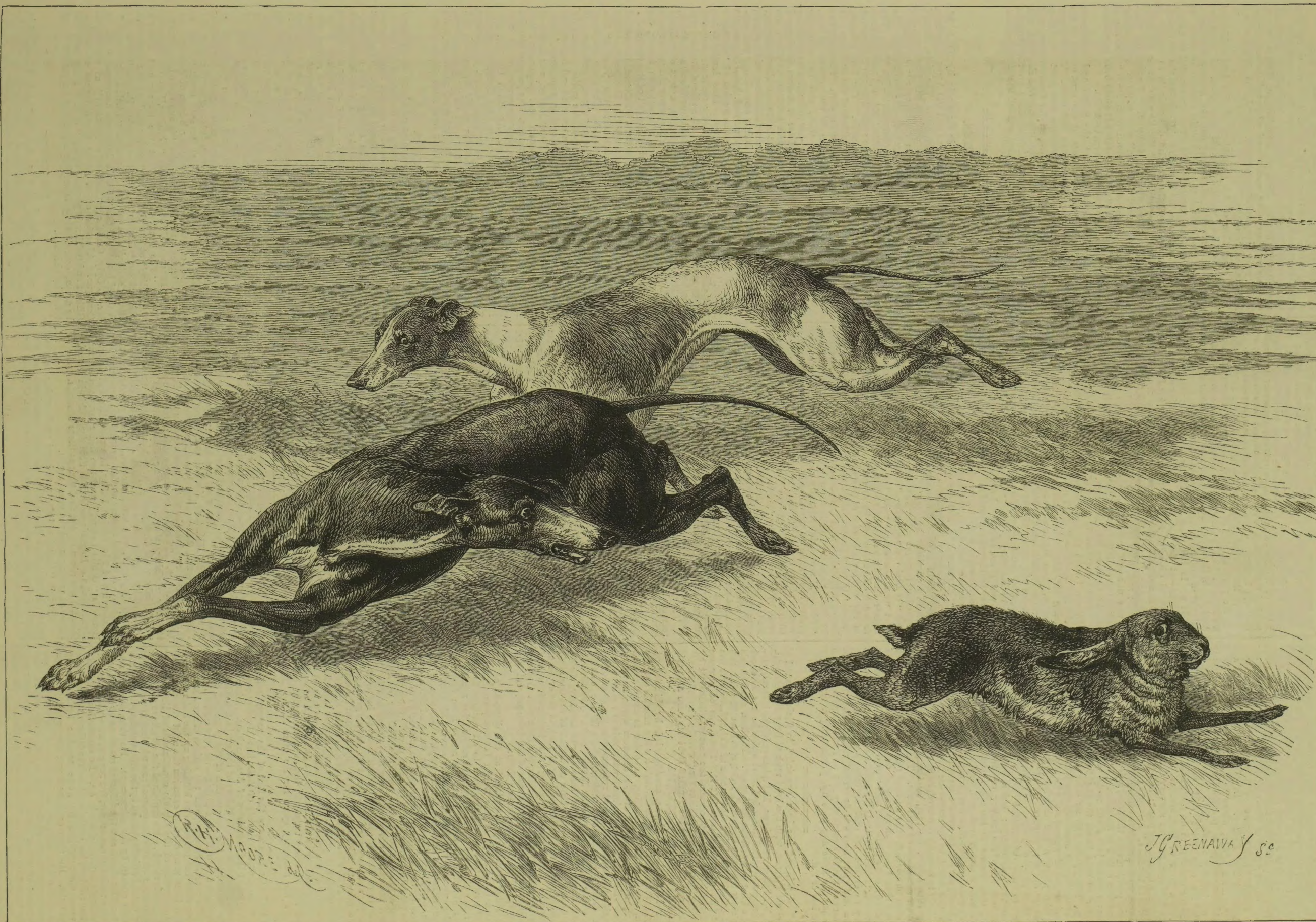
The famous "jaunting-car" plays an important part in the economy of the Irish postal department. On hundreds of miles of road, the work of transmission is carried on chiefly by the aid of that singular vehicle, which is the delight of the natives, and the terror of all strangers who trust their bodies to it for the first time. In the capacious "well"—a kind of oblong box which lies between the "seats" on either side—a handy receptacle for post-bags is found; while the machine itself, when behind a fast horse, can bowl at a highly respectable speed along a level road. The "mail-car" differs somewhat in shape from the ordinary "side-car;" its "well" being rather broader and deeper, but it is most easily recognised at a glance by the reddish hue with which it is daubed all over. We do not remember having ever seen an Irish mail-car of this kind which seemed to have been painted within the present century. The colour has a sickly hue, as of a red that had grown pale with the gathering griefs of accumulated years, and it imparts to the vehicle an air of having seen better days, which is not lessened by the self-asserting inscription which invariably appears on the back in obtrusive yellow letters—"Royal Mail and Day Car. From—to—miles."

Our Artists' sketch was taken at a village on the road between the city of Kilkenny and the town of Thurles, in county Tipperary. No railway communication had as yet been established between these two comparatively thriving towns, which are twenty-one Irish miles apart—a distance about equal to twenty-seven English miles. The mail-car traverses the road between Kilkenny and Thurles twice daily, carrying passengers as well as mails. Besides the driver, who is skilled in balancing himself securely on the little box in front, four people can be accommodated with seats on the vehicle, at the trifling rate of twopence each per mile. The driver, who acts as mail-guard, leaves a made-up bag at each rural post-office, and receives one in return, which he deposits in the "well" of his vehicle. When the car, as happens in many places, arrives at the office during ordinary bedtime, the postmaster, roused from his couch, comes to a front window, with a long crook in his hand. The incoming mail-bag is hooked on to the crook, hauled in through the window, and retained, while the outgoing one is left with the driver by a similar process.

For his duties the rural postmaster usually receives no greater remuneration than £4 a year, out of which sum he must provide food and sealing-wax; but, being almost invariably a shopkeeper, he undertakes those duties willingly enough for sake of the connection which the mail business may bring around him; and when, as not unfrequently is the case, he happens to be a publican, the revenue secured in this way should be a source of satisfaction both to himself and to the Excise department. Many a strange scene is witnessed at his threshold. Beggars, for instance, lie in wait for the arrival of the mail-car; not in the hope of intelligence by post, but in the expectation of open-handed passengers. Woe to the unlucky stranger who returns a harsh or uncivil answer to their oily supplications! The interrupted prayer for his weal may be suddenly lengthened into something remote from a benediction, in this wise—"May the blessin' o' God folly you for ever an' ever—an' never overtake you;" or it may be supplemented by some ready sarcasm, such as—"Arrah, Judy, have you a copper at all to throw to that poor starved creature there on the car? He wants it worse than ourselves, God help him." Let the passenger be ever so stoical, those dirty but merry mendicants will make him feel well satisfied when the car is again in motion.

But the great "sensation scene" is produced by the arrival of "an American lether." It is well known that most of the Irish poor in the United States are mindful of their kindred in the "ould country," and frequently transmit donations of £10 or £12 to the loved ones they have left behind, very many millions having been thus passed through the post office during the last two decades. Every private epistle, besides, is sure to contain a selection of news that will be absorbingly interesting to the "people of the locality from which the writer emigrated." "An American lether," therefore, excites widespread commotion. The news of its arrival spreads like wildfire, and by the time its owner comes to claim it an eager crowd will have gathered nigh the office door. Someone is pressed into service for the decipherment of the treasured scrawl—usually a child from the adjacent National School; and the people stand around in rapt attention, the silence being broken only by impulsive cries of joy or woe from a listener, to whom the reading may have announced the good fortune or disaster, perhaps the death, of an absent husband or lover, a brother or a son.





COURSING: THE FIRST TURN.—SEE PAGE 502.

COURSING—THE FIRST TURN.

During the coursing season we very frequently read a sentence to this effect in the reports of the various meetings—"Mr. A.'s decisions, as usual, gave complete satisfaction, and B. was in great form with the slips." The importance of securing an able judge and an experienced slipper cannot possibly be over-estimated, for we have no hesitation in saying that Wilkinson's task, when a pair of awkward puppies are given into his charge, is quite as difficult as that undertaken by Mr. M'George when he has to get a field of two-year-olds off upon equal terms; while Judge Clark's post is a sinecure compared with that held by Mr. Hedley. In Manchester, Sheffield, and other northern towns, where the somewhat bastard sport of rabbit-coursing is practised, a very rough-and-ready style of judging is adopted. The "kill" counts one, and that is the only point that is scored, so that it is possible for one dog to do the whole of the work, while the other, by a piece of luck, secures the verdict. With greyhounds, however, matters are very differently arranged. The kill certainly counts one point; but far more value is attached to "speed to the hare," first turn, &c.; and as the judge often has to sum up these points while riding at full speed to keep in a good position with the dogs, it is wonderful how rarely his decisions are called in question. Occasionally the best and most experienced judge will make a mistake, but we never remember to have heard the slightest insinuation of unfair dealing. Many years ago an offer of £500 was made to the judge at one of our most important meetings if he would give the final course of a great stake to a certain dog. He entertained the proposal and dismissed it—with the stewards. The work of the slipper is of little less importance than that of the judge. It may seem a very simple matter to the uninitiated to pull a spring which sets free two greyhounds; but a little practical experience would soon show the fallacy of this idea. Many dogs are very troublesome in the slips, and, instead of straining forward with a steady even pull, one will be plunging about in all directions, while the other perhaps has become unsighted. Then the slipper has to exercise a considerable amount of discretion with regard to the course the hare is taking, and, if one dog is likely to be much favoured, he must wait for a fresh hare. In our illustration, however, all the preliminary difficulties have been satisfactorily overcome. The dogs have got away upon even terms, and, after a grand race to the hare, in which the speed shown has been very equal, one has made a desperate effort, drawn out a little, and sent "puss" round, thus gaining the coveted "first turn." If the hare is a good one, the course is likely to extend for another mile, and, from this point, stamina and cleverness will be served rather than speed, and the scorer of the first point may not be found to have held his own, when the little flag goes up, proclaiming a victory for white collar or red.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed to the command of the Belfast District, with the local rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. W. Spencer Stanhope, M.P., has published some particulars respecting the Unfunded Debt which he has obtained from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The hon. gentleman's figures show that the Unfunded Debt stood on March 1 this year at £25,870,100, being an increase of £21,390,500 over the sum at which Mr. Gladstone left it. The items of increase include the Suez Canal purchase, the amounts borrowed by local authorities, and five millions for "warlike expenditure." Mr. Stanhope asserts that the Funded Debt has been reduced, between 1874 and 1879, by £17,530,705.

Colonel Lovell, R.E., who, accompanied by Lieutenant Hussey, proceeded to British Columbia a few months ago, by order of the Imperial authorities, in order to examine and report upon the condition of the defences there, has now returned. He considers Esquimaux untenable in the event of an attack by hostile vessels, and recommends the erection of certain defensive works at Nanaimo, which is the coaling station of the British Navy in the North Pacific. Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery, visited British Columbia at the same time on behalf of the Canadian Government; and the understanding is that, in the event of the Imperial Government erecting the fortifications and placing the necessary guns in position, the Dominion Government will undertake the maintenance of the defences, and will raise a corps of artillery to garrison them.

The King of Saxony has placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Commission of the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition an extra special prize, open to all nations, to consist of silver plate, for the best practical scheme for rendering harmless to fish in rivers and lakes the refuse from factories and sewage from towns falling into the same. Although the prize thus offered is intended for a complete solution of the question, partial solutions are not to be excluded from consideration by the jurors, who will also be instructed to decide as to the plan deemed second in order of merit. Such plan is to receive a prize of 600 marks from the Minister of Agriculture, if possessing advantages over the systems now in use. Proposals from British subjects (which may be in print or manuscript, and accompanied or not by drawings) must be delivered prior to March 1, 1880, to Mr. Edmund Johnson, commissaire délégué, at the London offices of the Exhibition, 1, Castle-street, Holborn. Apparatus and models intended to illustrate any of the plans so submitted will have to be forwarded subsequently to the Exhibition (which will be opened on April 20), it being requisite, however, to apply before Jan. 1 for the necessary space for the same in the British section.

Dr Charles Graham gave the first of the present series of Cantor lectures, at the Society of Arts, last Monday evening, on the subject of the Chemistry of Breadmaking. After some introductory remarks on the history of the subject, the lecturer proceeded to discuss the composition of the principal cereals, which he divided into the heat-giving—viz., the carbo-hydrates and fat, the muscle-forming, and the various mineral matters, all serving different purposes in building up the animal structure. He then proceeded to examine the chief chemical and physical properties of the organic constituents of the cereals, beginning with starch. He explained the structure of the different starches, and how the source from which each variety was obtained could be distinguished by the different shapes and sizes of the cells as seen by the microscope. He then showed the various tests for starch and the different reactions of starch and the sugars—maltose, cane sugar, fruit sugar, &c.—when treated with Fehling's liquid, alcohol, &c. In connection with this part of the subject, he explained how the different varieties of sugar were distinguished from one another by means of polarised light. He then explained and illustrated the preparation of dextrine, and gave an instance of its practical use in the glazing processes of the Vienna and Paris bakers, the glossy surface of whose bread was produced by the dextrine, resulting from the action of moist heat on starch. In conclusion, he announced that on Monday next would be continued the examination of starch and its hydration products. The course is to be continued on successive Monday evenings until Christmas.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Oberon" was given on Friday week, and came with almost the freshness of novelty, having been but intermittently heard for many years. The work was commissioned by Mr. Charles Kemble, and produced at Covent-Garden Theatre, under his lesseeship, in 1826. It was originally a dialogue opera; the book, by Mr. Planché, having been based on Sotheby's translation of Wieland's poem. It is scarcely necessary to remind musical readers that Weber superintended the rehearsals, and died—in London—a few weeks after it was brought out. In spite of the intrinsic beauty of the music and the literary merit of the poetical part of the book, the opera never maintained a strong hold of the stage, from the want of strongly-marked contrasts in the music and the absence of dramatic and human interest in the action and the characters.

It was in 1860 that the Italian version of "Oberon" was produced—at the old opera house in the Haymarket—the translated dialogue adapted to recitative by Sir Julius (then Mr.) Benedict, and with interpolated pieces from Weber's "Euryanthe." But few performances of it took place at that period; and, after the burning of the former theatre (in 1867), it was unheard until 1870, when it was given at the Royal Italian Opera House during the temporary occupation of that establishment by Mr. Mapleson.

Special features in some of the Italian performances of "Oberon" were the fine singing of the late Mdle. Titiens as Reiza and Madame Trebelli as Fatima. "Oberon" was given during Mr. Mapleson's last year's season at Her Majesty's Theatre, when Madame Pappenheim appeared as Reiza and Madame Trebelli again as Fatima; and these ladies sustained the same characters in last week's representation, when the first-named artist sang with much success, especially in the great declamatory scene, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," which was given with good dramatic perception of its varied phases of sentiment and passion. The impression here produced was manifested by long-continued applause. In other instances, too, as in the first finale, the duet with Sir Huon (introduced from "Euryanthe"), and the quartet, "Over the dark blue waters," Madame Pappenheim sang with genuine artistic power. As in former representations of the opera, Madame Trebelli's excellent delivery of the music of Fatima was an important feature. Her two songs, "A lonely Arab maid" and "O Araby, dear Araby," were both encored, as was the duet with Sherasmin, "On the banks of sweet Garonne." Signor Fancelli was the Sir Huon (as in 1870), and sang with as much effect as could be expected under the disadvantages of the adverse influence of the weather. His delivery of the scene, "O 'tis a glorious sight to see," was—from this cause—better in intention than in realisation. This piece was written by Weber specially for Braham in the earliest performances of "Oberon," the scene originally composed for Sir Huon having proved unsuitable to the singer. This latter, in the Italian version of the opera, has been transferred to the character of Oberon, which was filled on Friday, as in last year's performance, by Signor Carrion; Signor Frapolli, at first announced for the part, having been disabled from appearing by indisposition. Signor Carrion gave his scene with considerable effect. The lovely song for the Mermaid was sung by Mdle. Stelzner, without making much effect; the music for Puck having been rendered with similar result by Mdle. Barnardelli. Signor Pantaleoni was a very satisfactory Sherasmin, and the smaller parts of the Caliph and Babekan were assigned, respectively, to Mr. Pyatt and Signor Zoboli.

The orchestra was throughout highly efficient, which can scarcely be said of the chorus. Signor Li Calsi conducted with care and skill.

"Lohengrin" was to have been given on Tuesday; but, in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Fancelli, "Mignon" was substituted.

This (Saturday) evening the present series of performances is to close, a short supplemental season being announced to begin on Monday next.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

At last week's opening concert of Mr. John Boosey's fourteenth season (at St. James's Hall) a varied and popular selection of vocal pieces was rendered by Misses Mary Davies, Annie Butterworth, and Rose Stuart, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. Hollins appeared in sudden replacement of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was absent on account of illness. The encores were numerous, these results having followed the delivery of Sterndale Bennett's "May Dew," by Miss M. Davies; of Blumenthal's new song, "The Wedding Day," and Cowen's "The Better Land," by Madame Sterling; of Sinclair's "The Mountain Maid," by Mr. Lloyd; "The Friar of Orders Grey," by Mr. Santley; Adams's new song, "The Midshipmite," by Mr. Maybrick, and Reichardt's "Love's Request," by Mr. Hollins.

There was also some very effective part-singing by the London Union (directed by Mr. F. Walker), who had to repeat Kücken's "The Young Musician."

An agreeable variety to the vocal performances was offered by the brilliant pianoforte playing of Madame Arabella Goddard, who gave, with great effect, Wehl's "Recollections of a Midsummer Night's Dream" and Liszt's transcription of Schumann's "Widmung." The duties of accompanist to the vocal music were efficiently fulfilled by Mr. Sidney Naylor and Mr. Henry Parker.

The second concert took place last Wednesday evening, with an attractive programme.

This week's Monday Popular Concert opened with Brahms's Sestet, for stringed instruments, in G major; which was given for the second time here. Again it left the impression of being over-prolonged and diffuse in treatment; it occupies nearly an hour in performance. The best portions are the "Adagio" and the "Scherzo." The work was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, MM. Ries, Zerbini, and Burnett, and Signori Piatti and Pezze. The concert introduced, for the first time, three pieces for violoncello and pianoforte composed by Mr. F. W. Davenport. They are cleverly written, but are not particularly striking, the best being that which is entitled "A Melody with Changes." The pieces were excellently rendered by Signor Piatti and Mdle. Mehlig, the lady having previously played, with much success, Weber's Solo Sonata in C major. A special feature at this concert was the charming vocalisation of Miss Lillian Bailey, in a recitative and air from Handel's "Giulio Cesare," and two lieder by Schubert and Mendelssohn. Haydn's melodious Pianoforte Trio in D major (No. 21) was given for the first time at these concerts. Sir J. Benedict accompanied the vocal music.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed on Thursday evening by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby—the principal vocalists having been Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Poli.

A Scotch Concert takes place at the Albert Hall this (Saturday) evening.

At the general meeting of the Philharmonic Society the following gentlemen were elected members:—Professor G. A.

Macfarren, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Mr. John Hullah, LL.D.; and as associates—Humphrey J. Stark, Mus. Bac.; Mr. G. Higgs, Mus. Bac.; Mr. Walter Fitton, Mr. G. W. Hammond, Mr. Arthur G. Thomas, Miss Clinton, and Miss M'Murdie. The eight concerts of the society will begin on Feb. 5 next.

The annual grand concert in aid of the funds of the Post Office Orphan Home will be given at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 13. Mesdames Marie Roze, Leibhart, and Frances Brooke, Miss de Fonblanque, Messrs. W. H. Cummings, Henry Guy, and several other well-known artistes have kindly promised their services. Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Ganz will conduct.

At a meeting of the guarantors of the Leeds Musical Festival held last week a general committee of forty-five gentlemen was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements for the festival to be held in the autumn of 1880. It was stated that the guarantee fund already amounted to £8805, and that it was expected to reach £14,000 before the list closed. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the English composer, is to supply an original oratorio, the subject of the libretto being the Bible story of Saul and Jonathan; and Mr. J. F. Barnett, the composer of the "Ancient Mariner," will write a new secular cantata, selecting his subject from Longfellow's "Building of the Ship." Some foreign composers have also been communicated with, and are expected to supply works.

Sir Julius Benedict distributed the prizes and certificates gained by the successful students at the local centre of the Trinity College scheme at Wigan last week. The students number seventy, as against seventeen last year. Sir Julius Benedict complimented the centre on its improvement, and said that the movement was spreading all over England, and could not fail to have a most beneficial effect on the progress of music. He considered England one of the most musical nations of the world.

THEATRES.

"Just Like a Woman," a comedy in three acts, by Mr. A. W. Dubourg, joint author of "New Men and Old Acres," has been produced at one of the Gaiety matinees. The piece, though new to London, has done previous duty in the provinces, and bears an accidental resemblance to the comedy "On Guard," with which some of our playgoing readers may be familiar. The story is somewhat flimsy and the characterisation weak. The dialogue, in portions, is smartly written; but, on the whole, there is too much conversation and at the same time too little action to render the piece thoroughly dramatic. The love interest, moreover, does not secure the sympathies of the audience. It is not necessary to give a synopsis of the plot. There are two staunch advocates of woman's rights in the persons of Mrs. Lyster, wife of Topham Lyster, M.P., and her daughter Aurora, the latter of whom forsakes her principles on receiving an offer of marriage. Ethel, the sister of Aurora, is engaged to one man, but secretly in love with another, to whom she is ultimately united. There is a great deal about electioneering. Throughout, the author is most successful in his comic business, some of the humorous characters being exceedingly well conceived. The piece was efficiently represented. Mrs. Chippendale enacted the part of Mrs. Lyster, the champion of "woman's rights," with great vivacity and energy. Miss Louise Willes was effective as Aurora, and Miss Measor made a successful début as the heroine, Ethel Lyster. The rôle of the hero was sustained by Mr. Charles Kelly. Mr. Arthur Wood as Potbury, and Mr. Kemble as Sowerby Sweetapple, a sort of political agent, were exceedingly amusing. The other characters were well portrayed. The comedy was received with favour, the author and actors being called for at the fall of the curtain.

At the Prince of Wales's Robertson's three-act comedy of "Ours," has been once more presented to the public. This is probably the last revival which will take place at this theatre during the present management. The piece has been too often expatiated upon to call for any especial criticism. It is one of the most popular and sympathetic works of a highly gifted writer, and on the first night a crowded and fashionable audience testified to its still unflagging popularity. Mrs. Bancroft resumes the character of Mary Netley, and invests it with the same amount of freshness and piquancy which originally characterised the performance. The parts of Blanche Haye and Lady Spendryn find able representatives in Miss Marian Terry and Miss Le Thiere. As Hugh Chalcot, Mr. Bancroft is seen to great advantage; and Mr. Forbes Robertson gives an admirable presentation of Sergeant Jones. Mr. Arthur Cecil as Prince Perovsky, Mr. Kemble as Sir Alexander, and Mr. Conway as Angus McAlister are all clever personations. The comedy can scarcely fail to attract good audiences until the popular managers secede to their new home at the Haymarket Theatre.

PANTOMIMES.

The early and exceedingly cold winter induces many eager expectants of the Christmas amusements to think of the pantomimes. Many, we find, are inclined to suggest improvements in the construction of these entertaining annuals. They think that the introductions should be abridged and the Harlequinades extended. We confess that at the West-End theatres the former have ceased to be funny. They are far too elegant to excite more than a smile, whereas loud laughter is desiderated. We should prefer broad humour to refined wit. At the East-End the dialogue is altogether different. Neither rhythm nor rhyme is cared for; but the lines, containing any number of syllables, and disdaining all rules of quantity or accent, frequently amuse by their violation of all propriety and the sheer irregularities of their structure and syntax. The greater the ignorance shown by the writer the greater the merriment expressed by the audience. A serious complaint exists as to the want of novelty in the subjects. Notwithstanding the number of unused themes published in collections of Norwegian and Caledonian legends, our modern caterers repeat the old arguments, trusting for favour in the familiarity of the stories. The present stock, so far as announced, of subjects is remarkably barren of novelty. At Covent Garden "Sindbad the Sailor" is announced, at Drury-lane "Bluebeard," at the Gaiety "Gulliver," at New Sadler's Wells "The Forty Thieves," at the Surrey and Astley's "Aladdin," at the Standard "Bluebeard," at the Park and Marylebone "Cinderella," at the Crystal Palace "Jack the Giant Killer," and at the Alexandra "Little Jack Horner." A novel feature of this season's Christmas amusements will be Mr. D'Oyly Carte's "Children's Pinafore" at the Opéra Comique. A series of morning performances of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular opera "H.M.S. Pinafore" will be given, commencing December 16, all the characters being taken by children.

A revised edition of "An Art-Student in Munich" is announced by Messrs. De La Rue, of Bunhill-row. It will contain several new chapters, with further particulars of the Ammergau actors and some details of interest about the last "works and days" of Kaulbach, of whom the writer, Mrs. Howitt-Watts (best known by her maiden name, Anna Mary Howitt), was a pupil.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, Charles, Vicar of Cambo, to be Vicar of St. John's, Barnsley.
 Childs, H. Ivario, Vicar of Shippin, Berks.
 Chilton, John M., Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Tenedos.
 Dibben, J. A., Curate of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth; Association Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, North-Western District.
 Dixon, William Francis, Curate of Pantown-with-Wragby.
 Dixon, W.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Indus.
 Evans, Canon Howell, Vicar of Oswestry; Rural Dean of Oswestry.
 Gorridge, H. P.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Northumberland.
 Gregg, E. P., Senior Curate of Christ Church, Folkestone; Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, North-Eastern District.
 Haynes, William Aquila, Curate of Burgo, Newfoundland.
 Hewitt, John; S.P.G. Missionary at Herring Neck, Newfoundland.
 Lamenec, P., Rector of South Ockendon; Rector of Walesby, Market Rasen.
 McDermott, W.; Incumbent of St. John's, Johnstone, N.B.
 Macdowall, G. H. W.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Minotaur.
 Nurse, Theodore Richard, Curate of King's Cove, Newfoundland.
 Parker, William Sackville, Rector of Anstey, near Leicester.
 Phillips, Sydney; Rector of Nuneham Courtenay, Oxon.
 Prewer, Ralph; Vicar of Kilburn, near York.
 Sullivan, Eugene; Chaplain to H.M.S. Penelope.
 Wood, Basil K.; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Bilton, Harrogate.

A handsome three-light Munich window (from the studio of Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing the "Widow's Mite," has been erected in Cheddle parish church by Mrs. Heath to the memory of her late husband.

On the 22nd inst., St. John's Church, Johnstone, N.B., erected principally at the expense of Mr. R. T. N. Speir, of Culdeer, Perthshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Glasgow. The church is a neat and substantial building, and the sittings, 400 in number, are all free and unappropriated.

The church of Fenny Compton, near Leamington, Warwickshire, was reopened on the 18th inst., after extensive improvements. A new south aisle had been added by the former Rector, Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor at Oxford, who resigned the living in 1872; but a complete restoration was still wanted. The architect was Mr. T. Graham Jackson.

The Dean of Lichfield, preaching on Sunday afternoon in aid of the Incorporated National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, said that last year the accommodation provided in elementary day schools of every kind was 3,942,000, out of which the Church of England alone provided 2,252,000.

A window in memory of Canon Davies, who was for thirty-one years Vicar, has been inserted in the north-eastern, or St. Edmund's Chapel, at Tewkesbury Abbey. The subjects are "Christ blessing little children," and "Christ the Good Shepherd." The canopies accord with the style of work in the adjacent chapels, and the window has been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The nave of St. Helen's, Treton, near Rotherham, the chancel of which was restored by the Rector, the Rev. Bernard Watkins, in 1866, has been partially renovated under the direction of Messrs. Hadfield, of Sheffield. The complete estimate was for no less than £1500, and for the present the works have been confined to that which was most pressing—the re-erecting of the church. A new pulpit has, however, been given by the family of the late Mrs. Sorby as a memorial to her.

The parish Church of St. Mary, Ratcliffe-on-Trent, which has been nearly reconstructed by Messrs. Goddard and Paget, was reopened on the 6th inst. by the Bishop of Nottingham. The building has been lengthened 30 ft., and now measures 105 ft. from east to west. It will accommodate more than 700 worshippers, or nearly twice as many as before. Its reconstruction has cost £4500. There is a spire 106 ft. high. The bells dated from the time of James I., but were cracked and past service. Two of them have been recast. They are intended to form part of a peal of six.

The Bishop of Carlisle on Saturday last consecrated the four new Churches of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, which have been erected at Barrow-in-Furness, at a cost of about £24,000—half of which was given by the Duke of Devonshire and a fourth by the Duke of Buccleuch. They were originally intended to be temporary structures; but on examination by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners they were found to be so substantial that they were accepted as permanent places of worship, and on Saturday they were legally transferred from the donors to the Commissioners. The Commissioners will now be able to give increased grants to the Incumbents.

The Vicar of Northoll, Middlesex, has been presented with a handsome silver salver, in which was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Honourable and Reverend Douglas Hamilton Gordon, M.A., Canon of Salisbury, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, on his resigning the living of Northoll, as a tribute of regard and esteem by his parishioners, and in recognition of his cordial relations with them, and his kind, heartfelt, and faithful parochial ministrations among them during the past nineteen years." The cottagers have presented Lady Ellen Hamilton Gordon with beautifully bound copies of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, "in affectionate remembrance of her kindness and the deep interest taken by her Ladyship in the joys and sorrows of those and their families with whom she has been intimately connected during the space of twenty years." We understand that Mr. Gordon, in resigning the living, intends to devote himself wholly to his duties as Canon residentiary of Salisbury.

The sentence of suspension of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was early on Sunday morning affixed to the door of St. Alban's Church by an officer of the Court of Arches. The officer was served with a protest by the churchwardens against affixing to the church door the decree of "a tribunal wholly secular," and Lord Penance's order was torn down by some unknown person shortly afterwards. A copy of the notice was also served on Mr. Mackonochie. The Rev. W. M. Sinclair, who had been licensed by the Bishop of London to act as Curate in Charge during the suspension, came to the church, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Lee, secretary to the Bishop, and was received in the vestry by Mr. Mackonochie, who read to him a statement declining to give up his charge, as he said, "I have not been suspended by any court which has the authority from God to deprive me of what He has given." Mr. Sinclair then retired, and Mr. Mackonochie officiated at the Communion service, with the ritual usually adopted at St. Alban's. Mr. Stanton preached in the morning and Mr. Mackonochie in the evening, but neither referred to the morning's proceedings.

The parish Church of St. Mary, Hope-under-Dinmore, Herefordshire, was reopened on the 18th inst. by the Bishop of Hereford, who preached in the morning; Archdeacon Lord Saye and Sele being the preacher in the afternoon. The present restoration comprises the entire rebuilding of the nave, the erection of chancel and transept arches; the piercing of a tower arch and west tower window, and placing the font (of thirteenth-century work) under the tower arch, and the building of a small arch from the transept into the chancel aisle, the corbels, columns, capitals, and centre rib of which have been erected of marble in memory of the late Rev. G. Arkwright. An open roof with oak timbers has been placed over the nave, and a large and handsome north porch has been built. The works

have been under the superintendence of F. R. Kempson, of Hereford. Amongst the special offerings is a two-light window, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, to the memory of the Vicar's father, the late Rev. W. H. Wyatt, Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Melton Ross, in that county, and for thirty-seven years Vicar of Smeinton, Nottingham.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to all the beneficed clergy in his diocese:—"Fulham Palace, Nov. 24, 1879. My dear Sir,—I know how difficult in these times is the maintenance of our parochial and other charities, and how unwelcome is an additional appeal for aid; but it is only justice to call your attention to the position in which our diocese—not the poorest in England—stands with reference to the Incorporated Church Building Society. It appears that during the last year (1878) grants were made for churches in the London diocese to the amount of £1895, more than one eighth of the total sum granted to all the dioceses in England; while the total of the contributions we returned to the society from associations and sermons was only £148. It is obvious to plead that we have the Bishop of London's Fund to maintain; and the plea might perhaps be fairly admitted if we sought aid for church building from that fund only; but as long as the promoters of our new churches usually ask and accept grants from the old society as well, it clearly has an equitable claim on the benevolence of the Churchmen of London. I shall, therefore, be very glad if you are able by sermons, or in any other way, to interest your congregation and parishioners in behalf of this society, which has undoubtedly done admirable work in promoting the provision of churches and mission buildings throughout the land.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, J. LONDON."

With reference to a paragraph in this paper of the 15th inst., copied from one of the daily journals, stating that "Clare-market Mission Chapel is again a centre of active religious work," the Rev. R. J. Simpson, late Rector of St. Clement Danes, writes to say that the Clare-market Mission Chapel has not ceased during the last ten years to be a "centre of active religious work." He states this, not so much on his own behalf as in justice to his colleagues who have in succession filled the post of Missionary Curate at Clare-market, and in justice especially to the Rev. Walter Lea, "who worked and resided in the district for nearly six years, who died at his post, and whose devoted and most successful labours were recognised and highly valued, not merely by his loving flock and Rector, but by his Bishop, and by such men as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hatherley."—Mr. Fairbairn writes from Clare-market to the same purport. He says:—"My attention having been called to a paragraph stating that since the new Incumbent of St. Clement Danes has been there 'Clare-market Mission Chapel is again a centre of active religious work,' and as such a statement may mislead, I beg to say that this has been so to my knowledge during the past seven years, especially while the late Rev. W. Lea, Curate, laboured there, when a deep and lasting religious work was being carried on, he having worked faithfully and earnestly night and day until called up higher by Him whose he was and whom he served until his death. Having laboured in the district as Scripture-reader nearly eight years, I can testify that an earnest and zealous Christian work has during that time been carried on under the active supervision of the late as well as the present Rector of the parish."

GIPSY LIFE ROUND LONDON.

Our Illustration, from a Sketch taken by one of our Artists in the neighbourhood of Latimer-road, Notting-hill, which is not far from Wormwood-scrubbs, shows the habits of living still cherished by the vagabond parties of the singular gipsy folk, who are to be found as well in the outskirts of London, where there are many chances of picking up stray bits of irregular gain, as in more rural parts of the country. The figure of a gentleman, introduced into this sketch, who appears to be conversing with the gipsies in their waggon encampment, is that of Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, the well-known benevolent promoter of social reforms, and legislative protection for the long-neglected class of people employed on canal barges, whose families, often living on board those vessels, are sadly in want of domestic comfort, and of education for the children.

At the recent Social Science Congress, at Manchester, Mr. George Smith read the following paper concerning the subject now in hand:—

"Owing to a superstitious regard and dislike the gipsies had towards the Census, and in their endeavour to evade being taken, no correct number has been arrived at, and it is only by guess-work and conjecture we can form any idea of the number of gipsies there are in this country. The Census puts the number at between 4000 and 5000. A gentleman who has lived and moved among them many years writes me to say that there cannot be less than 2000 in the neighbourhood of London, whose paradises are in the neighbourhood of Wormwood-scrubbs, Notting-hill Pottery, New Found Out, Kensal-green, Battersea, Dulwich-common, Lordship-lane, Mitcham-common, Barnes-common, Epping Forest, and like places. Of hawkers, auctioneers, showmen, and others who live in caravans with their families, there would be, at a rough calculation, not less than 2000 children; taking these things, along with others, and the number given in the Census, it may be fairly assumed that I am under the mark when I state that there are not less than 4000 gipsy men and women, and 10,000 to 15,000 gipsy and other children moving about the country outside the educational laws and the pale of civilisation.

"Some few gipsies, who have arrived at what they consider the highest state of a respectable and civilised life, reside in houses which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are in the lowest and most degraded part of the towns, among the scum and offscouring of all nations, and, like locusts, they leave a blight behind them wherever they have been. Others have their tents and vans, and there are many others who have tents only. A tent, as a rule, is about 7 ft. 6 in. wide, 16 ft. long, and 4 ft. 6 in. high at the top. They are covered with pieces of old cloth, sacking, &c., to keep the rain and snow out; the opening to allow the gipsies to go in and out of their tent is covered with a kind of coverlet. The fire by which they cook their meals is placed in a kind of tin bucket pierced with holes, and stands on the damp ground. Some of the smoke or sulphur arising from the sticks or coke finds its way through an opening at the top of the tent, about 2 ft. diameter. The other part of the smoke helps to keep their faces and hands the proper gipsy colour. Their beds consist of a layer of straw upon the damp ground, covered with a sack or sheet, as the case may be. An old soap-box or tea-chest serves as a chest of drawers, drawing-room table, and clothes-box. In these places children are born, live, and die. Men, women, grown-up sons and daughters lie huddled together in such a state as would shock the modesty of South African savages to whom we send missionaries to show them the blessings of Christianity. As in other cases where idleness and filth abound, what little washing they do is generally done on the Saturday afternoons; but this is a business they do not indulge in too often. They take

their meals and do their washing squatting upon the ground, like tailors and Zulus. Lying, begging, thieving, cheating, and every other abomination that low cunning craft, backed by ignorance and idleness, can devise, they practise. In some instances these things are carried out to such a pitch as to render them more like imbeciles than human beings endowed with reason. Chair-mending, tinkering, and hawking are in many instances used only as a 'blind,' while the women and children go about the country begging and fortune-telling, bringing to their heathenish tents sufficient to keep the family. The poor women are the slaves and tools for the whole family, and can be seen very often with a child upon their backs, another in their arms, and a basket by their side. Upon the shoulders of the women rests the responsibility of providing for the herds of ditch-dwelling heathens. Many of the women enjoy their short pipes quite as much as the men.

"Judging from the conversations I have had with the gipsies in various parts of the country, not more than half living as men and wives are married. No form or ceremony has been gone through, not even 'jumping the broomstick,' as has been reported of them; and, taking the words of a respectable gipsy woman, 'they go together, take each other's words, and there is an end of it.' I am also assured by Levi Boswell, a real respectable gipsy, and a Mrs. Eastwood, a Christian woman and a gipsy, who preaches occasionally, that not half the gipsies who are living as men and wives are married. In the case of some of the adult gipsies living on the outskirts of London an improvement has taken place. There are some good among them, as with others. A gipsy in Wales has built himself a house, at the cost of £600. Considerable difficulty is experienced sometimes in finding them out, as many of the women go by two names; but in vain do I look for any improvement among the children. Owing to the Act relating to pedlars and hawkers prohibiting the granting of licenses for hawking to the youths of both sexes under seventeen, and the Education Acts not being sufficiently strong to lay hold of their dirty, idle, travelling tribes to educate them—except in rare cases—they are allowed to skulk about in ignorance and evil training, without being taught how to get an honest living. No ray of hope enters their breast; their highest ambition is to live and lull about so long as the food comes, no matter by whom or how it comes so that they get it. In many instances they live like pigs and die like dogs. The real old-fashioned gipsy has become lewd and demoralised—if such a thing could be—by allowing his sons and daughters to mix up with the scamps, vagabonds, 'rodneys,' and jail-birds who now and then settle among them as they are camping on the ditch banks. The consequence is our lanes are being infested with a lot of dirty, ignorant gipsies, who, with their tribes of squalid children, have been encouraged by servant girls and farmers, by supplying their wants with eggs, bacon, milk, and potatoes, the men helping themselves to game, to locate in the neighbourhood until they have received the tip from the farmer to pass on to his neighbours. Children born under such circumstances, unless taken hold of by the State, will turn out to be a class of most dangerous characters. Very much, up to the present, the wants of the women and children have been supplied through gulling the large-hearted and liberal-minded they have been brought in contact with, and the result has been that but few of the real gipsies have found their way into gaols. This is a redeeming feature in their character. Probably their offences may have been winked at by the farmers and others, who do not like the idea of having their stacks fired and property destroyed, and have given the gipsies a wide berth.

"Gipsies, as a rule, have very large families. Generally between eight and sixteen children are born in their tents. Owing to their exposure to the damp and cold ground they suffer much from chest and throat complaints. Large numbers of the children die young before they are 'broken in.' And it is a 'breaking in' in a tremendous sense, fraught with fearful consequences.

"Not 5 per cent of the gipsies, &c., travelling about the country in tents and vans can either read or write; and I have not found one gipsy but what thinks it would be a good thing if their tents and vans were registered, and the children compelled to go to school—in fact, many of them are anxious for such a thing to be brought about.

"The plan I would adopt to remedy this sad state of things is to apply the principles of the Canal-Boats Act of 1877 to all movable habitations—i.e., I would have all tents, shows, caravans, auctioneers' vans, and like places used as dwellings registered and numbered, and under proper sanitary arrangements and supervision of the sanitary inspectors and School Board officers in every town and village. With regard to the education of the children, when once the tent or van is registered and numbered, whether travelling as gipsies, auctioneers, &c., their children are mostly idle during the day; consequently, with a book similar to the half-time book, in which their names and attendance at school could be entered, it could be taken from place to place as they travel about, and be endorsed by the schoolmaster, showing that the child was attending school. The education obtained in this way would not be of the highest order; but through the kindness of the schoolmaster—for which extra trouble he should be compensated, as he ought to be under the Canal-Boats Act—and the vigilance of the School Board visitor, a plain, practical, and sound education could be imparted to and obtained by these poor little gipsy children and roadside arabs, who, if we do our duty, will be qualified to fill the places of those of our best artisans who are leaving the country to seek their fortunes abroad."

Some further illustrations of the life of the Gipsies in England, from Sketches by our own Artist, will appear in this Journal.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, presided on Saturday night at a distribution of prizes at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the successful students in the science class examinations. It was stated that out of 358 students 79 had obtained Queen's prizes and 202 certificates.

The Gazette announces the appointment of the following officers to be Companions of the Bath:—Colonel Frederick Samuel Blyth, Colonel Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Colonel Robert Bruce Chichester, Colonel John James Hood Gordon, Colonel Richard Preston, Colonel Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, Colonel William Stirling, Colonel Henry Moore, O.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, Lieutenant-Colonel James Vere Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel William Dalrymple Tompson, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tyndall, Lieutenant-Colonel George Luck, Major John Withers McQueen, Major Frederick John Keen, Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Smith, M.D.; Deputy Surgeon-General John Hendley.—Promotion has also been conferred on between sixty and seventy officers in recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaign.—The official announcement of the appointment of Captain Eyre Massey Shaw to be a Companion of the Bath, Civil Division, also appears in the Gazette.



SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE: AN ENCAMPMENT NEAR LATIMER-ROAD, NOTTING-HILL.—SEE PAGE 503.



SCULLING-MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD ON THE PARAMATTA RIVER, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LATE CONSUL AT ARICA.

The war now going on between Chili and Peru has again provoked serious anxiety for the safety of British private and public interests in the commercial ports of that western South American Coast. This seems a fitting occasion to present a brief memorial, with a portrait, of that most diligent, able, and energetic public servant, the late Mr. George Hodges Nugent, her Majesty's Consul at Arica, who died on March 25, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the second son of an old Peninsular officer, Commissary-General Nugent. In 1842 he went to South America, as temporary private secretary to Mr. Pitt Adams, then British Chargé-d'Affaires at Lima. He gained the approval and confidence of his chief, who induced him to remain in the country, and in 1846 appointed him Vice-Consul at Arica. That port was a principal station of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's, then recently established, line of West Coast steamers, and was also the main source of the valuable supplies of nitrate of soda. Mr. Nugent, at this important post, soon gained considerable influence. In the revolutions which have been so frequent in the Peruvian Republic, Arica was often exposed to the attacks of contending factions. He was invariably treated by both parties with the greatest respect; he was able upon many occasions to mitigate the sufferings of the people and to prevent the destruction of life as well as property. For these successful efforts, and for the courage and promptitude with which he acted, Mr. Nugent twice received the thanks of his own Government, and once of the French Government. His own fortunes prospered, in the meantime, till, in 1868, the port of Arica was visited by a destructive earthquake and tidal wave, some illustrations of which, it may be recollected, were given in this Journal. Mr. Nugent, among other sufferers by that enormous calamity, saw the results of his twenty-two years of industry swept away in half an hour. Through all the horrors of that day, which a thick darkness rendered more appalling, his presence of mind and coolness never failed. He greatly assisted the local authorities in maintaining order and providing relief for the people. When obliged to quit the town, he carried his wife and family off to the hills, and during the time there spent, though without shelter or food for many hours, he found means to write a short but graphic account of the calamity which had befallen Arica. These letters of his, by finding their way into English and American journals, were esteemed masterpieces of simple descriptive narrative, and were afterwards translated into several languages. Mr. Nugent then found brief respite; but a violent outbreak of yellow fever consequent upon the upheaval by the earthquake of dead bodies from the burial-ground, and the stoppage of all drainage in the town, brought him once more to the front. He returned to his post to assist the medical officers, investigating the ravages of the pest, and, when they died in attendance on the sick, himself taking their place, watching the patients, administering medicines, finally burying the dead or reading the burial service. These unselfish and undaunted efforts in the cause of humanity won Mr. Nugent a host of friends at Arica. In a shorter time than could have been expected, he had begun to build up a second fortune, when, in

May, 1876, a tremendous wave, preceded by an earthquake, again swept over the port and town, carrying with it once more the larger portion of his property and savings. Yet the indomitable pluck which had carried Mr. Nugent through so many trials did not even now forsake him. He made great efforts to retrieve his fortunes, and set on foot an extensive waterworks company for the supply of that town. But, his health failing at last, he was compelled to seek change of climate, and repaired, with his wife, a Spanish lady of Lima, by whom he had a large family, to Mollendo, where he died. Mr. Nugent was an accomplished man, an excellent linguist—being master of French, Spanish, and German—and a gentleman highly esteemed by all his acquaintance. He did much, in many ways, to improve the condition of the town, introducing gas, pure water, and an

efficient system of drainage. The amount of good that is sometimes to be done by a public-spirited, active, and judicious British Consul is little comprehended by the generality of people at home.

The portrait is from a photograph by E. Courret, of Lima.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP RACE AT SYDNEY.

Aquatic sports being the pride of men of English race all over the world, in Australia and North America as well as in the British Isles, our readers will please to remember that the sculling champion of all the world is Trickett, of New South Wales, who won that distinction from Sadler, in this country.

But on Aug. 29, in that pretty creek of Sydney harbour which is called the Paramatta River, the champion Trickett had to contest his honours with Laycock, another Australian; of which important event we are furnished by Mr. L. Sedgfield, our Special Artist at Sydney, with an effective illustration. The race was rowed down the river and against the tide. The course was rather less than three miles and a quarter, from the Bathing-house to a beacon on the rocks called "The Brothers." Our view is taken from below, at the Rowing Club Shed, so as to include the Brothers Rocks and their Beacon, with some beautiful park-like scenery of the shores, and the piers of a new bridge in the distance. The intermediate places are Gladesville Wharf, Putney, and Kissing Point. Laycock, who had the choice of stations, took the south or near to shore place, and got first away, in his boat the Bessie, one of Swaddle and Winship's, imported expressly to beat the Champion. But after a quarter of a mile, Laycock being still half a length ahead, Trickett coolly put on a stronger stroke, went forward in a few seconds, and got a decided lead of one length. After the first mile this lead was increased to two lengths, and in passing Putney it was three. Laycock strove manfully to recover his chance, but hugged the south shore too much, seeking to avoid the tide, while Trickett made a more direct course. Off the Rowing Club shed the Champion rushed on ten lengths ahead, and won the race very easily indeed. The time was twenty-six minutes and a half. Trickett's next competitor is to be Hanlon, of Canada.



THE LATE MR. G. H. NUGENT, BRITISH CONSUL AT ARICA.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on Saturday afternoon visited the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood, where higher education is given to the blind from all parts of the kingdom, and which is working most successfully. The Lord Mayor expressed his high opinion of the work that was being done by the college, and his desire to give what assistance might be in his power during his mayoralty. The programme of music comprised a solo on the organ by Master W. F. Schwier, a solo on the piano by Master A. Hollins, and a solo on the violin by Prince Alexander of Hesse; the vocalists being Mr. Wilmot, Miss A. Campbell, and Miss J. Dick. Several part-songs were also sung by the choir in a proficient manner.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone delivered battle in the heart of Midlothian on Tuesday; but a series of rattling rifle discharges, so to speak, preceded the cannon's opening roar, and may have diminished the effect of the big gun's prolonged diapason in Edinburgh. To quit imagery, it should be stated that Mr. Gladstone left Liverpool on Monday morning (accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone), and proceeded by train northwards from Edgehill station, receiving a popular welcome from dense crowds of people at Preston, at Carlisle (whereat addresses were received by him in the Townhall), at Hawick, Galashiels, returning thanks in pithy speeches at each place. Not in cheers alone did all these vociferous gatherings greet Mr. Gladstone. At Carlisle the right hon. gentleman was presented with the substantial gift of a suit in Border tweed cloth, the handiwork of a deputation from Langholm; whilst at Galashiels Mrs. Gladstone was presented by a lady (Mrs. Liddell) with a travelling plaid, subscribed for by the mill-women. The Ministry was made the target of some well-aimed shots in the course of this skirmishing advance to the supposititious stronghold of the Duke of Buccleuch; and the epithet "phantom voters" was hurled at those who "by legal chicanery" were enabled to indulge in the political pastime of "faggot-voting." The right hon. gentleman was accorded another hearty reception when the train glided into the Waverley Station, Edinburgh. There he received an address from the Midlothian Liberal Association; and particularly animated was the scene offered when, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people lining the thoroughfare, Mr. Gladstone and party were driven in Lord Rosebery's barouche through Princes-street, the flashing lights from the brilliant shops and the Edinburgh and Royal hotels adding to the liveliness of the spectacle.

The picturesqueness of Mr. Gladstone's hearty reception was not exhausted, but was increased, when an address from the Provost of Queensferry having been duly acknowledged, the carriage entered Dalmeny Park, the beautiful seat of Mr. Gladstone's host, the Earl of Rosebery. Here countless torch-bearers formed an escort, and a flight of rockets signalled the arrival, whilst, to crown all, the Countess of Rosebery was in waiting to welcome Mr. Gladstone to Dalmeny Park. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone began in earnest his attack on the "faggot votes"—presumably Scottish *chevaux des frises*—which Lord Dalkeith is alleged to have thrown out to defend his position. It has already been intimated that this preliminary assault, perhaps, suffered in effect from the expenditure of strength and energy on the previous day. But the Scots present in the Edinburgh Music Hall apparently did not find their patience overtaxed by the oration of close upon two hours' duration. Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., took the chair, and the audience (who could hardly be familiar with the House of Commons) did not seem to be in any way discouraged when Sir George Campbell, among other members of Parliament, followed the right hon. gentleman on to the platform. Much as a cat plays with a mouse before dispatching it, the Duke of Buccleuch was first of all patted on the back in the most friendly manner by Mr. Gladstone, who avowed that he had had the honour of "sitting as the colleague of the Duke of Buccleuch in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel;" but this complimentary allusion did but make the scathing denunciation of the reported promotion of "faggot voting" by the Buccleuch party tell more forcibly. In passing, it was claimed that Sir Robert Peel would have been "found contending with us" had he lived. The Government were then censured by implication for not having followed the usual custom and dissolved Parliament at the close of the sixth Session. What influenced Ministers to break the rule? Fear of the national verdict; and the hope that within the next twelvemonth

There would be secured the chance of striking some new theatrical stroke; there would be the chance of sending up some new rocket into the sky—(laughter)—the chance of taking some measure which would carry misgiving and dismay to the hearts of the sober-minded portion of the nation—as I believe at this time the great majority of the nation—but which, appealing to pride and passion, would in this, as in every country, find some loud-voiced minority ready to echo back its ill-omened sounds, and again to disturb the world, to destroy confidence, to unsettle business and the employments of life, to hold out false promises of greatness, but really to alienate from this country the sympathies of the civilised world, and to prepare for us the day of misfortune and of dishonour.

With a caustic allusion to Lord Beaconsfield's declaration at the Guildhall that "peace may be maintained," the speaker went on to fear there were more Ministerial "projects in the air," Lords Derby and Carnarvon not being now in the Cabinet to restrain their colleagues. The well-worn themes of the eastward movements of the Fleet, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, Cyprus, the Afghan and Zulu Wars (Sir Bartle Frere being the scapegoat of the latter) were referred to; and then Mr. Gladstone excited some laughter by remarking that again the Fleet was to be sent to the Dardanelles, adding:—

It is just like a theatrical manager with his stock pieces. When he has exhausted them all he must begin them again (loud laughter and cheers).

The more than thrice-told story of the Eastern Question was next entered upon to show that the action of the Liberal Party in opposing the Government was quite justifiable. Much interest was roused by a sentence which here dropped:—

I hope that the verdict of the country will give to Lord Granville and Lord Hartington the responsible charge of its affairs; but I must say I think them much to be pitied the day that charge is committed to their hands (laughter).

Touching on finance, Mr. Gladstone re-

peated that he left a surplus of from five to six millions. The Army, so far from being weakened, was strengthened by the abolition of purchase and creation of a reserve by Lord Cardwell; and Lord Derby admitted our relations with Powers were satisfactory when he became Foreign Secretary. The British Empire, as it had been for years, Satisfied Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning; it satisfied Sir Robert Peel; it satisfied Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and the late Lord Derby; and why cannot it satisfy, I wish to know, Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues.

Earnest deprecation of the assumption of fresh responsibilities in South Africa was followed by the assertion that in the East the Government were now doing what the Liberal Party had advocated for the last two years—viz., coercing the Porte. Finally, Mr. Gladstone ended a glowing peroration by saying, "God defend the right!"

Mr. Gladstone subsequently, in reply to the City of Edinburgh's address, entered into some interesting particulars concerning his personal associations with Edinburgh and Scotland. The programme for the rest of the week was a heavy one, comprising a speech at Dalkeith on Wednesday, another speech at West Calder on Thursday, the meeting of Liberal leaders of Midlothian at Dalmeny on Friday, and on Saturday a speech in the afternoon at the Corn Exchange, and an address in the evening to working men in the Waverley Market. Next week Mr. Gladstone promises, strength permitting, to deliver his rectorial address at Glasgow on Friday morning, and to deliver a political address the same day.

Political leaders of both parties pretty generally appear to have held their breath whilst Mr. Gladstone has occupied the arena. It should be mentioned, however, that the Duke of Argyll has answered the Marquis of Salisbury's letter to the *Times*; and that among the exceptions to the general rule of reticence may be named the Hon. A. F. Egerton and Mr. Hardcastle, who vigorously defended the Ministry at Prestwich on Saturday last; Mr. Jacob Bright, who, with Mr. H. Dunkley, as vigorously attacked the Government at Withington the same night; and Mr. Peter Rylands, who came up smiling, in company with Mr. Briggs, at the Heywood Reform Club on Saturday. With regard to the Irish agitation, that has now reached the province of the police authorities. Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen, apprehended last week for the use of seditious language at rent meetings, have this week been committed for trial by the Sligo magistrates.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the flat-racing season of 1879 closed "mid ice and snow," yet, in another sense, it has been one of the warmest on record for backers, and they could well have dispensed with the whole of the Manchester programme, instead of merely giving up the last day. The Lancashire Cup on the Wednesday produced one of the best handicap fields of the season, as the starters included well-tryed performers like Avontes (8 st. 11 lb.), La Mervelle (8 st. 8 lb.), Melton (8 st. 7 lb.), Lord Olive (8 st. 2 lb.), Cradle (7 st. 9 lb.), and Reconciliation (7 st. 5 lb.). Robbie Burns (8 st. 3 lb.) had all the worst of the weights with everything in the race; but he held a good place throughout, and, creeping up gradually in the last quarter of a mile, won cleverly by a length. This was decidedly one of the smartest performances of the year, and, but for going amiss at Doncaster, "Robbie" must have beaten everything except Rayon d'Or in the Leger, while the great Frenchman himself would not have secured a verdict of "won in a canter by five lengths." The winner was not much fancied by the public generally, but he was a tremendous favourite compared with Mars (6 st. 10 lb.), the winner of the Manchester November Handicap, on the Friday. It may be remembered that the old horse was within an ace of beating Touchet for the Lincolnshire Handicap last March, and now, after working hard all the season with very little result, he landed a 25 to 1 chance, and upset no end of money intrusted to Adamite (6 st. 9 lb.), who was going very well and strongly at the finish, but could not get within a length of him. Belphebe (8 st. 4 lb.) ran badly; and the course was half a mile too far for Sir Joseph (7 st. 12 lb.), who was the outsider of the party. Telescope and Hackthorpe were favourites for a weight-for-age cup over five furlongs; but once more the book-makers had matters all their own way, as Luke beat them both on the two-year-old Fallow Deer, who was scarcely supported for a shilling. It was found impossible to race on Saturday, owing to the snow.

In spite of frightfully adverse weather and heavy falls of snow, the Kempton Park authorities persevered "to the bitter end," and, by dint of sweeping, bush-harrowing, &c., managed to bring off their programme in its entirety, though the course was really quite unfit for racing. Archer and Wood, after being reprimanded and suspended respectively at Manchester, journeyed to the suburban meeting, where both had some winning mounts, so that the latter's punishment became rather a farce. Avontes (8 st. 12 lb.), who has been a disappointing horse of late, won the Teddington Handicap, in which Advance (8 st. 11 lb.) also ran well; and we need not mention any other event, except the Kempton Park November Handicap, to which £500 was added. Ragman (7 st. 3 lb.), the Cambridge-shire failure, looked like winning until he was well inside the distance, where St. Augustine (6 st. 6 lb.) caught him and secured a two-lengths' verdict. Unfortunately, his jockey omitted to weigh in with the hood which the colt wore in the race, and he was dis-

qualified by the stewards, who, however, granted a case for the consideration of the Jockey Club. Should their decision be upheld, Bute (7 st. 8 lb.) will become second, and Typhoon (7 st. 4 lb.), whom the judges fortunately placed fourth, third. St. Augustine will be remembered as a very smart youngster; and, after a comparatively unprofitable season, his disqualification is very hard luck for Sir W. Lethbridge.

The American Billiard Tournament at the Aquarium, which proved a grand success in the way of attendance, has resulted in the victory of W. Mitchell, the young Sheffielder. His play has been very remarkable, as he scarcely ever failed to score a hundred off the balls once in each game, which was the more noteworthy from the fact that he only had 380 to make in each heat. George Collins, who managed the affair exceeding well throughout, made the best break of the handicap, a splendid 255 (84 "spots"); while Joseph Bennett was in grand form, 244 and 191 (19 and 35 "spots") being his best runs during the tournament. Mitchell is by no means a taking player, being very deliberate, but he has plenty of nerve, and his exhibition against Joseph Bennett on Tuesday evening shows that he is a dangerous opponent for anyone. He received 200 points in an exhibition game of 1000 up, and won by no less than 511 points, making a very brilliant unfinished break of 239 (63 and 12 "spots"). The score at the finish of the tournament was—Mitchell, six games; J. Roberts, sen., five; J. Bennett and D. Richards, four each; G. Collins, three; and F. Bennett, G. Hunt, and J. Lloyd, two each; so that the veteran ex-champion, who was the only conqueror of Mitchell, takes the second prize.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race will, in the ordinary course of events, take place on Saturday, March 20, being much sooner than usual, owing to the early fall of Easter, which regulates the fixture. The Oxford University Trial Eight-Oar Race is fixed for Saturday, Dec. 6, at Moulsoford, on the Great Western line.

THE MEMORIAL TO SIR ROWLAND HILL.

A largely-attended influential public meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Mansion House for the purpose of considering the propriety of raising a national memorial in recognition of the great public services of Sir Rowland Hill. The Lord Mayor, who presided, expressed his gratification at being able to inaugurate the movement by a public meeting in the Mansion House. The movement had taken hold of the mind of the nation, and it had now assumed a national character, and he had much pleasure in commending it to the support of all admirers of the great services of Sir Rowland Hill. Mr. Whitehead, secretary to the fund, read letters of sympathy with the movement from the Prince of Wales, who expressed his willingness to become honorary patron of the fund; from the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Northbrook, and others, as also from the Prime Minister, regretting his inability to be present. It was stated that 125 mayors and provosts throughout the country had promised to open subscriptions in support of the fund. A resolution recognising the world-wide importance of Sir Rowland Hill's services having been approved of, it was resolved that a benevolent fund should be founded for the assistance of aged and distressed Post-Office employees, their widows and orphans, throughout the kingdom, and by the erection in Westminster Abbey of a memorial of Sir Rowland, and of a statue in the City, near the General Post Office. Resolutions were also approved in favour of steps being taken to make the movement world-wide, of making a special appeal to the working classes to aid it by penny subscriptions; and the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary votes.

The Vestry of Lambeth have decided to memorialise the Surrey County Justices in favour of preserving the site of the old Horse-monger-lane Gaol as a recreation-ground for the inhabitants of Southwark.

The ratepayers of Rugby have declared against the free library movement. The result of the poll was announced on Tuesday. Out of about 1000 voting-papers issued, only 152 were returned in favour of the adoption of the Act.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Messrs. R. Bentley and Son:—
Twilight Stories. By Rhoda Broughton.
A Trip to Bierland. By Rowland J. Atcherley.
Pen Sketches by a Vanished Hand. From the Papers of the late Mortimer Collins. Edited by Tom Taylor.
From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.:—
Matthew Mellowdew. By J. Jackson Wray.
Our Own Country, Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial.
Cassell's Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War. By Edmund Ollier. Vol. I. From the Commencement of the War to the Fall of Plevna. Including an Historical Sketch of the Russian and Turkish Empires.
Ditto, Vol. II. From December, 1878, to the Ratification of Peace. Including a History of Cyprus, and of the Afghan War.
Little Folks' Holiday Album. Illustrated.
Living Pages from Many Ages. By Mary Field. Illustrated.
Cassell's Natural History. Edited by P. Martin Duncan.
Cassell's Family Magazine.
From Messrs. Chapman and Hall:—
My Chief and I; or, Six Months in Natal after the Langabale Outbreak. By Atherton Wylde.
Letters of Charles Dickens. Two vols. Edited by his Sister-in-Law and his Eldest Daughter.
From Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.:—
A History of Music for the Use of Young Students. By W. S. Rockstro.

From Mr. Heywood:—
Around the Yule Log. By Edwin Waugh.
Family Herald. Vol. XLIII.
From Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton:—
All True. By Dr. Macaulay.
From Messrs. Longman and Co.:—
Marylebone Cricket Scores and Biographies. Vol. XII.
From Mr. John Murray:—
The Ascent of the Matterhorn. With Map and Illustrations. By Edward Whymper.
From Messrs. W. P. Nimmo and Co., Edinburgh:—
Library of Biography. Six volumes. Heroes of Invention and Discovery. Self-made Men. Notable Men and Women. Philanthropists and Patriots. Military Men, Statesmen, and others. Travellers. Birthday Book of Wit and Humour.
Auld Acquaintance: a Birthday Book from Robert Burns.
Household Birthday Book.
From Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.:—
Tippo Sultan. A Tale of the Mysore War. By Colonel Meadows Taylor. Second Edition.
From Messrs. F. Shaw and Co.:—
Lady Rosamond's Book; or, Dawnings of Light. The Stanton-Corbet Chronicles. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey.
Prairie Days; or, Our Home in the Far West. By Mary B. Sleight.
The Hamiltons; or, Dora's Choice. By Emily Brodie.
Brave Gordie. The Story of an English Boy. By Grace Stebbing.
Lady Sybil's Choice. A Tale of the Crusades. By Emily Sarah Holt.
Nellie Arundel. A Tale of Home Life. By C. S. Rough the Terrier. By Emily Brodie. Illustrated.
Only Five; or, Fussie's Frolics in Farm and Field. By Ismay Thom. Illustrated.
Ragamuffins; or, The Arabs of Love Lane. By Jessie Sale Lloyd.
Dot and Her Treasures. By L. T. Meade.
From Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.:—
Ballads. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations.
From Messrs. Samuel Tinsley and Co.:—
The Earth. An Epic Poem. In Four Parts. By Mrs. C. B. Largston.
Stories for Mamma's Darlings. Ten Stories for Children. By Amanda Matorika Blankenstein.
Frank Blake, the Trapper. A Tale for Boys. By Mrs. Hardy. Illustrated.
From Messrs. F. Warne and Co.:—
Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales. A New Translation, by Mrs. H. B. Paull. New Edition. Illustrated.
The Broad, Broad Ocean, and Some of its Inhabitants. by W. Jones. Illustrated. New Edition.
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. With Illustrations by Ernest Griset.
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. New Edition. Illustrated.
Grimm's Fairy Tales. New Translation. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. Illustrated.
History of Sandford and Merton. Evenings at Home. Gulliver's Travels. Adventures of Baron Munchausen.

Many of the novelties introduced this season in the way of Christmas Cards exhibit a fertile fancy and a delicate taste. Mr. Herman Rothe, of King-street, Covent-garden, publishes many ingenious and appropriate designs, including cards, calendars, pictures, and nursery pictures. Last-century costumes, sporting scenes, and the flowers of the month are among the subjects treated. Mr. Arthur Ackerman, of Regent-street, agent for Messrs. Prang and Co., of Boston, Mass., has an amusing collection both of the American publishers and of his own. Of Mr. Hildesheimer's productions in this way we have already spoken in words of praise. Equalling the best of all these are the specimens forwarded by Mr. William Luks, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, of Christmas and New-Year's Cards, with two excellent photographic portraits of the Princess of Wales. Mr. F. D. Butler, of Great Portland-street, has issued two sets of Twelfth-Night Characters—the Shakespeare series and the Medley series—accompanied by instructions as to the mode of using them.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The Next Term will begin on Monday, Jan. 21.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97^B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons, one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.
THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
H.M.'s Worcester, off Greenwich, Kent. Managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains. Gentlemen's Sons intended for the Sea admitted from eleven to sixteen years of age. The next Term commences Jan. 18. Prospectus on application to W. M. BELLIVANT, Hon. Sec., 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS ON LOAN.
For the Use of Amateurs and Students. The Subscription Portfolio contains a choice collection by leading artists. Catalogue and Terms on application.—ARTHUR ACKERMANN, 191, Regent-street, London.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £555,000.

DIRECTORS.
J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President.
George B. Owen, Esq.
Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A.
C. J. Stone, Esq.
W. J. Taylor, Esq.
J. C. Birch, Esq.
Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.
BOARD.
The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Archd. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.
A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.
Falconer Larkworthy, Esq.
Robert Porter, Esq.
Thomas Russell, Esq., C.M.G.
Head Office—Auckland.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
In Australia—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
In Fiji—Leyka.
In New Zealand—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Picton, Wellington, and at eighty-six other towns and places throughout the Colony. The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards, for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

DUFFRYN, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
MANSION TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from APRIL 15 NEXT, with grounds and shooting over 2200 acres in a ring fence. Stabling for sixteen horses. Six miles from Cardiff. Rent, on lease, 500 guineas.
Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY and SON, Cowbridge, or to Messrs. LUMLEY, St. James's-street, London, where Plan and Photographs can be seen. The Mansion and Estate would be sold.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY.
LIMITED, undertakes the Collection of Tithes, Mortgage, Interest Dividends, Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Rents; also the entire Management of Property, reletting, superintending, all repairs, and paying all outgoings.—Offices, 40, Cannon-street, E.C.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES.
OF THE SKIN, Gray's inn-road, King's-cross, London.
Established 1864.
Physician, Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.
Special Arrangements for Middle-Class Out-Patients.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W. or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. HATCHARD'S LIST.
FIVE BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

1. THE SCOTT BIRTHDAY BOOK.
Edited by CHARLOTTE H. DICKEN. Royal 32mo.
Cloth, 2s., 2s. 6d.; roan, 3s., 4s.; calf, 4s., 6s. to 21s.
2. THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES ANSWERED.
In Words of Scripture. 27th Thousand.
Arranged by G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.I.
1. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION.
Small crown 8vo., with 13 photographs, cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 41s.
2. POCKET EDITION, royal 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d.; roan, 3s., 4s.; calf, morocco, russias, 4s., 6s. to 21s.
3. EDITION FOR DISTRIBUTION, square 21mo.
Without blank diary. Limp, 8d.; cloth, 1s. 6d.
3. THE SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY BOOK.
Edited by MARY P. DUNBAR. 50th Thousand.
1. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION.
Crown 8vo., 5s.; leather, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
2. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION. With Photos.
Cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 41s.
3. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
4. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
5. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
6. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
7. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
8. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
9. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
10. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
4. THE POETICAL BIRTHDAY BOOK.
By the Countess of PORTSMOUTH. 9th Thousand.
1. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION.
Small crown 8vo., with 13 photographs, cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 41s.
2. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
3. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
4. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
5. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
6. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
7. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
8. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
9. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
10. POCKET EDITION, 32mo., cloth, 2s. 6d. to 41s.
5. THE COMIC BIRTHDAY BOOK.
By W. P. MARCH-PHILLIPS. Second Edition, 32mo.
Cloth, 2s., 2s. 6d.; roan, 3s., 4s.; calf, 4s., 6s. to 21s.

Lately published, by ZETA. Fear 8vo., 1s. each.
LADY'S WORK: HOW TO SELL IT.
Third Edition. With Additions.
SEQUEL TO LADY'S WORK: HOW TO SELL IT.
"Most sensible and practical, which we have read with much pleasure, and which we strongly recommend to ladies who, without quitting their homes, are anxious to eke out their small incomes by finding a market for their finger-work."—Graphic.

BY E. M. C.

1. EMBROIDERY and ART-NEEDLEWORK.
Just published in packet, price 2s. 6d., post-free.
 2. LADY'S CREWEL EMBROIDERY.
Two Series. 2s. 6d. each, post-free.
- ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
Square 18mo., cloth, 1s. 6d.; paper, 1s. each.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| KNITTING. | Part 1. | 17th Thousand. | 80 Patterns. |
| KNITTING. | Part 2. | 8th Thousand. | 43 Patterns. |
| KNITTING. | Part 3. | 8th Thousand. | 43 Patterns. |
| KNITTING. | Part 4. | 7th Thousand. | 42 Patterns. |
- The Four Knittings in One Vol., cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| CROCHET. | Part 1. | 7th Thousand. | 38 Patterns. |
| CROCHET. | Part 2. | 4th Thousand. | 44 Patterns. |
| CROCHET. | Part 3. | 2nd Thousand. | 21 Patterns. |
| CROCHET. | Part 4. | 2nd Thousand. | 42 Patterns. |
- The Four Crochets in One Vol., cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| WORK. | Part 1. | 2nd Thousand. | 84 Patterns. |
| WORK. | Part 2. | 2nd Thousand. | 45 Patterns. |
| NETTING. | — | 2nd Thousand. | 30 Patterns. |
- Also, for Schools, square 18mo., sewed, 6d. each.
TEACHER'S ASSISTANT IN NEEDLEWORK.
THE KNITTING-TEACHER'S ASSISTANT.
120,000 Copies of this Series have been sold.
HATCHARDE, 187, Piccadilly, London.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,
No. 242
for DECEMBER.
Price 1s.

- CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.
1. He that will not when he may. By Mrs. Oliphant. Chapters V—VIII.
 2. The Russian Gipsies. By Charles G. Leland. II.
 3. The Development of the Colour-Sense. By Henry T. Finck.
 4. Election Expenses. By the Hon. F. A. R. Russell.
 5. A Conservatoire of Music for England. By Charles Summer Maistre.
 6. A Doubting Heart. By Miss Keary. Chapters XII.—XIV. (Concluded.)
 7. The Water Supply of London. By W. McCullagh Torrens M.P.
 8. Note on the American Church. By the Dean of Westminster. MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Now ready, the DECEMBER or EXTRA CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE,
THE ARGOSY.

- CONTENTS.
1. Called to the Rescue. Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards.
 2. Cast thy bread upon the Waters.
 3. Not Good. By Emma Rhodes.
 4. The Rector of St. Matthew's. By Johnny Ludlow.
 5. A Day with the Seals. By Charles W. Wood. With Seven Illustrations.
 6. Diamond's Model. By M. E. Penn.
 7. Aunt Mona.
 8. The Lady's Well. By the Author of "East Lynne."
 9. The Knell.
- Price One Shilling.
RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, 5, New Burlington-street, W.

1. MYRA'S JOURNAL is the Cheapest
Fashion Journal in the World. Price 6d.; by post, 8d.2. MYRA'S JOURNAL contains
information upon all the newest Modes.3. MYRA'S JOURNAL gives advice upon
Dress Alterations, and teaches how to make and alter Costumes.4. MYRA'S JOURNAL is a Complete
Guide to Ladies upon the care of their own and Children's Wardrobes. Household Economics, Fashion in Furniture, Social Etiquette, Fashionable Books, Fashionable Music.5. MYRA'S JOURNAL contains
intelligence of the Fashions worn by Ladies, Children, and Pet Dogs at Brighton.6. MYRA'S JOURNAL for DECEMBER
contains—Paper Pattern of a Low Square Corset for Dinner Dress; a Beautifully Coloured Fashion Plate, showing M. de la Dressy Toilettes for Ladies and Children; Diagram Sheet, containing Full-sized Models for Cutting out; the Heredia Jacket; a Dressy Matinée; Mantle for Deep Mourning; Lady's Chemise; the Full-sized Paper Pattern for Cutting out a Dressy Bodice for Evening Toilette; and our Sixty Models for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; Costumes; Mantles; Paletots; Bonnets; Hats; Lingerie Dressing-Gowns; Tea-Gowns; and Nightgowns, &c.G O U B A U D and S O N,
39 and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.Is, by post on receipt of 12 stamps,
NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES, and
their Local Treatment by Medicated Sprays. By GEORGE
MOORE, M.D., L.R.C.P.L.
London: JAMES EPPS and Co., 170, Piccadilly.THE STOMACH.—Everyone suffering
from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the thousand tortures
of a "stomach out of order," should send stamp for a pamphlet
entitled DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
Address: JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London.

Will appear on SATURDAY, the 29th of November inst., the
FIRST NUMBER OF

THE STATESMAN.
Price Sixpence.
A new High-class Weekly Paper of Home and Foreign Politics,
published in correspondence with "The Statesman and Friend
of India." Edited by ROBERT KNIGHT ("Friend
of India"), and R. D. OSBORNE (Lieutenant-Colonel, late of
the Indian Army).—Office, 32, Strand, London, W.C.JUST PUBLISHED, post-free, two stamps,
DYSPEPSIA AND THE SEVERER FORMS OF INDI-
GESTION. A small Pamphlet on these distressing complaints,
and the complete cures. By RICHARD KING, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon, &c., 25, Warwick-street, Rugby.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

UNIFORM WITH THE LITTLE FOLKS' PAINTING BOOK.
Now ready, price 1s., post-free, 1s. 2d.; or in cloth gilt, 2s., post-free, 2s. 2d., The

LITTLE FOLKS' BLACK AND WHITE
PAINTING BOOK, consisting of a Series of Drawings in
Black and White, with Blank Pages for Illustration, and
Amusing Verses by the Author of the "Little Folks' Painting
Book." This book is issued in connection with the "Little
Folks' Prize Competitions for 1880, and Prizes in Money and
Books, Silver and Bronze Medals, &c., are offered upon the con-
ditions which will be found fully explained in "The Black and
White Painting Book."
CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, and Co., Ludgate-hill, London.

SIXTY-FIFTH THOUSAND, now ready, price 1s., post-free,
1s. 2d.; or, elegantly bound in cloth, price 2s., post-free, 2s. 2d.,
The

LITTLE FOLKS' PAINTING BOOK. A
Series of Outline Drawings by KATE GREENAWAY,
intended for Water-Colour Painting, with Amusing Letterpress
descriptive of the Pictures.
Now ready, coloured boards, 2s. 6d., post-free, 4s. 2d.;
cloth, gilt edges, 5s., post-free, 5s. 8d., The

LITTLE FOLKS' CHRISTMAS
VOLUME, containing a Coloured Frontispiece and nearly
400 Illustrations, London, for the most charming Gift-Book of the
Season for Children of all Ages; full of everything that children
delight in—Pictures, Stories, Games, and Puzzles.
CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, and Co., Ludgate-hill, London.

THE QUIVER CHRISTMAS ANNUAL
is now ready, price 6d., entitled
"SWIFT ARROWS."
CONTENTS.

God Dwelling with Men. A Paper for Christmas, 1879, By the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.
A Living Christmas-Box. By Edward Garrett, Author of "Occupations of a Litled Life," &c. With Prose and Verse Illustrations by H. French.
Robert Treherne's Reward. By Christian Redford, With Four Illustrations by W. Ralston.
Good Christmas Carol. Words by J. F. Waller, LL.D. Music by Sir Herbert Oakeley, M.A.
"Who's Boss Here?" By the Rev. L. B. Power, M.A., Author of the "Old Father," &c. With Two Illustrations by C. G. Kilburne.
The Romance of a Blue Stocking. By Agnes Macdonald, Author of "Martin's Vineyard," &c. With Three Illustrations by M. E. Davis.
The New Master of Eddale. With Three Illustrations by Percy Macquid.
Ruth's Task. By L. C. Silke, Author of "Shag and Doll," &c. With Four Illustrations.

Just published, With Portrait of Author. Crown 8vo.
Price, 7s. 6d.

CARD ESSAYS, CLAY'S DECISIONS, and
CARD-TABLE TALK, by "Cavendish." Of all Book-
sellers, and at the Libraries.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

By the same Author,
WHIST (LAWS AND PRINCIPLES)
12th Ed. Price 5s. REARTE, price 2s. 6d. PIQUET,
price 3s. 6d. ROUND GAMES AT CARDS, price 1s. 6d. LAWN
TENNIS and BADMINTON, price 1s. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo., cloth, price 7s.,
BOSWELL'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH
THE HON. ANDREW ERSKINE, AND HIS JOURNAL
OF A TOUR TO CORSICA. BY GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL,
D.C.L. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Demy 8vo., cloth, price 25s., with Map and Illustrations on Wood,
JUNGLE LIFE IN INDIA; OR, THE
JOURNALS AND JOURNALS OF AN INDIAN
GEOLOGIST. By V. BALL, M.A., F.G.S., &c. Of all Book-
sellers.—THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo., 2 vols., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,
AN ART-STUDENT IN MUNICH. By
ANNA MARY HOWITT-WATTS. New Edition. Revised
and corrected by the Author. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo., 2 vols., cloth, price 15s.,
STRANGE STORIES FROM A CHINESE
STUDIO. Translated and annotated by HERBERT A.
GILES, of H.M.'s Consular Service. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo., 2 vols., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,
ERNESTINE. A Novel. By the Authoress
of the "Vulture Maiden." Translated from the German
by the Rev. S. BARRING-GOULD. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo., cloth, price 10s.,
A SIMPLE STORY, and NATURE AND
AINT. By Mrs. INCHBALD. With a Portrait and
Introductory Memoir by William Bell Scott. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE and CO.'S INDELIBLE
RED-LETTER DIARIES, CONDENSED DIARIES,
and TABLE CALENDARS, for 1880, in great variety, may now
be had of all Booksellers and Stationers. Also, the "Finger-
shaped Series," in neat cases, extra gilt. Wholesale only of the
Publishers, THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE and CO.'S "HALF-CROWN"
DIARY for 1880, containing a large amount of useful
information, and ample space for memoranda. Size, post 8vo.
half-bound cloth. Suitable for the morning-house or study. Of
all Booksellers and Stationers. Wholesale only of the Publishers,
THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

"THE LADIES' TREASURY, while
much cheaper in price, contains many of these features
of excellence which the higher-class fashion
magazines. In addition to this, it is a perfect repository of use-
ful information for the housewife, also of light and entertaining
reading for everybody."—Wakfield Express.

"THE LADIES' TREASURY is, as usual,
one of the most varied of the magazines, having
22 articles, besides all the fashion and needlework plates and
woodcuts. A chapter on Gems, the Rose and Lily, and a sketch
of St. Louis's Mother, Blanche of Castile, are among the most
noteworthy items."—Church Times.

"THE LADIES' TREASURY still holds
its own among the many Magazines of Fashion now in
existence. In many respects it is unique. The O-Journal Fashion-
Plates which it contains are always of the most elegant design."—
Folkestone Express.

"THE LADIES' TREASURY is in reality
a household magazine. In these days, when education in
domestic matters is so much insisted upon, we know of no mag-
azine better calculated to help forward the work."—Preston
Herald.

Sixpence Monthly; by post, 7d.
A back Number sent free as a specimen on receipt of 21. for
postage.
London: BEMROSE and Son, 10, Paternoster-buildings.

PAINTING ON CHINA, PRACTICAL
LESSONS, by Madame LA Baronne Delamardelle.
Translated from the French by Gustave A. Bourier. Price 1s.;
post-free, 1s. 1d.—London: LEONETTES, BARRE, and Co.,
60, Regent-street, London (Agents for Lacroix's China Colours).

NEW NOVEL.
By the Author of "Old Myddelton's Money," "Nora's
Love-Test," &c.
FOR HER DEAR SAKE.
The opening chapters of which appear in the
FAMILY HERALD for DECEMBER.

Part 439. Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.
The "Saturday Review" says of the "Family Herald":—"Its
novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating
library stories."
W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London; and of all News-vendors.

Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY
ALMANACK for 1880,
containing Twenty-four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS. Illustrating the Twelve Months of the Year,
Incidents of the War, Portraits of Pearson, the defender of
Ekowe, of Chard and Bromhead, defenders of Rorke's Drift; and
of Melville and Coghill, the rescuers of the crew of the "21st";
Regiment; Tables of Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety
Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety
of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by
G. VICKERS, Angel-court (72), Strand; and H. Williams
Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

MISS BRADDON'S PICTORIAL ARABIAN NIGHTS.
On Nov. 28, superbly illustrated by Gustave Doré and other
Artists, price 3s. 6d., cloth gilt, bevelled boards, red edges.
MISS BRADDON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS.
ALADDIN. SINDBAD. ALI BABA.
N.B.—The Cheapest and Cheapest Gift-Book of the Year.
London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

THE NEW GUIDES FOR POLITE SOCIETY.
Price 2s. 6d. each (post-free, 2s. 9d.).
MANNERS and TONE OF GOOD
SOCIETY. The Third Edition.
2. SOCIETY SMALL TALK. The Second Edition.
Both Volumes by a Member of the Aristocracy.
F. WARNE and Co., Bedford-street, W.C.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 240,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for
DECEMBER.
With Illustrations by George Du Maurier and W. Small.

Mademoiselle de Mersac. (With an Illustration.) Chapter
XXVIII.—Holmshurst. XXIX.—In which Jeanne takes a
Walk. XXX.—Jeanne gains a New Friend.
Issue Disputed and Bolton Corner.
The Four Southern Headlands of Devon.
The History of Hacomby.
Shakespeare's Fools. By J. Newby Hetherington.
Teaching Grandmother—Grandmother's Teaching. By Alfred
Austin.
White Wings—A Yachting Romance. (With an Illustration.)
Chap. XVII.—Villany Abroad. XVIII.—An Ultimatum.
XIX.—The New Suitor.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW NOVEL AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.
DAIREEN.
By F. FRANKFORT MOORE.
Author of "Sojourners Together," 2 vols.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT
IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to
CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Street, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s.
The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals,
rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 2s.
Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual
of Heraldry, 40 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cran-
bourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON.
Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the
Engraving of Copper-plate Wedding Cards, 2 vols. 2s. 6d.
Engraved Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 2s. 6d.—T. CULLETON,
seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of
STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and
500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest
and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of steel
die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON,
25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CHRISTMAS CARDS at CHAPMAN'S.
A large and varied assortment of Novel and Original
Designs from the most eminent publishers.
No. 229 NYMPHS OF THE GROVE. 2s. Set of Three.
No. 230 MYSTIC CHARMERS. 2s. Set of Three.
No. 122 CLASSICAL STUDIES. 1s. 6d. Set of Three.
No. 214 EASTERN DAMSELS. 2s. Set of Three.
No. 3 FAIRY LAND. 4s. 6d. Set of Three.
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.
List 1. 2s., 10s., 20s., and upwards, sent post-free.
P.O.O. has not changed—Cheques crossed Union.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, 51, Leicester-square.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

HENRY GLAVE'S
"CANADIAN COSTUME," LATEST NOVELTY for
TRAVELLING, PROMENADE, or SKATING, consisting of a
Princess Dress, Paletot, Hat, and Mitt in Serge, all colours,
immaculately trimmed with lace or Black Fur and Cord a la
Militaire; the whole complete for 23 18s. 6d. Sketch, with
Patterns of Materials and Self-Measurement Forms sent post-
free.—531, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HENRY GLAVE'S
NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF NOVELTIES for the
SEASON just out, and contains Sketches, with Prices, of the
Newest Costumes, Jackets, Mantles, Millinery, Corsets, Under-
clothing, Furs, and Made-up Lace Goods, sent post-free to any
address.
531, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

BAKER and CRISP'S
CHEAP SILKS of every description
from 1s. 11d. yard.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!
100 Boxes ROYAL SILK MOLESKIN VELVETEENS,
in Black, from 1s. 6d. yard. All the New Colours, Stripes, and
Figures, from 2s. 6d.—Patterns free.

FRENCH CASHMERE, INDIAN
CASHMERE.
All the New and Useful Shades. Also for Evening,
Wedding, and Dinner Wear.—BAKER and CRISP.

100 NEW WINTER FABRICS, from 8d.
yard. Bargains. 100 Pieces Rough and Ready Natural
Homespun Serges, 1s. yard. Devonshire Serges from 8d. All the
New Combination Fabrics from 8d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

1000 ODD DRESSES for PRESENTS.
Very Best Fabrics, 12 to 15 yards each, for 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d.,
2s. 6d. Patterns free. Sent for Examination.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

BLACK SERGES.
Black Fabrics of every Description.
Lowest Prices. Best Fabrics.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S.

BLACK KID GLOVES.
12-Button, 3s. 11d. Very Best, 4-Button, 2s. 6d.; 2-Button,
2s. 3d., for 18s.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

ONE MILLION CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Marvelous for the money—viz., 1s. for 6d., 1s. for 1s.,
1s. for 1s. 6d. Sent free for stamps.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

12 for 2s. 3d., A MARVEL.—HEMMED-
STITCHED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS: 100 dozen
ditto, extra fine, 3s. 6d. the half-dozen. Sent for stamps.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

1500 RUSSIAN LADIES' FUR CAPES.
Sent free for 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
These goods are about half the
usual price.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS.—Extraordinary.
25s., 35s. 6d., 30s. 6d.
Sent for P.O.O. or stamps.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

3 FOR 15 STAMPS.—INDIAN
Embroidered White SILK SCARVES, 4 inches wide,
45 inches long; also 100 dozen square SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
for 1s. 6d., three for 1s. 3d. by post.

LADIES' WINTER MERINO UNDER-
VESTS.
18 stamps, free.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

NICK-NACKS for CHRISTMAS-TREES.
PRESENTS, &c., in 10s. 6d. Boxes, containing useful
articles of Japanese, Japanese, and Chinese Ornaments, Papier
Mache, and other articles for P.O.O.—BAKER and CRISP.

BARGAINS for GENTLEMEN.
Twelve Gross of Beautiful Figured White Silk, Figured
square for Mullers or Pocket, nearly 14 yard square. Sent free
for 2s. 3d. stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.—100 Dozen real
Shetland Shawls, 2 yards square, Pink, Blue, Black, White,
Cardinal, and other colours. Sent post-free for stamps 2s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

MUSIC FOR PRESENTS.—High-Class
MUSIC, for Amateurs, Students, and Others.—Published by
gratis and postage-free, a LIST of 400 CLASSICAL WORKS,
bound, at greatly reduced prices.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

CONCERTS, PENNY READINGS, &c.
In reply to many inquiries, Professional and Amateur
Singers are respectfully informed that they are at LIBERTY
TO SING ANY SONG or other Vocal Music in PUBLIC, and
by Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co. without the payment of
any fee. Vocal Catalogues gratis and postage-free.
London: New Burlington-street.

THE MARIONETTES QUADRILLE for
the PIANOFORTE, on Popular Comic Songs, By
CLAUDE DAVENPORT. Illustrated Title, 4s. Post-free at
half price.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

CLASSICAL WALTZES.—Arranged and
Fingered for the Pianoforte by GEORGE F. WEST.
All post-free at half price. Beethoven's W. 1 to 4s.
1 to 4s., 2s. each; Mozart's Waltzes, Books 1 to 4, 1s. 6d.
Schubert's Waltzes, Books 1 to 3, 4s. each; J. S. Bach's
Loven's Waltzes as Piano, 1s. 6d.; Adagio, 1s. 6d.;
4s. each.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

CLAUDE DAVENPORT'S NEW DANCES
for the PIANOFORTE. (Illustrated Titles.) Post-free at
half price.
Odds and Ends Quadrille 4s.
Faintures des Dragons Galop 3s.
Swallow's Farewell Waltz 3s.
The Love Bird's Polka 4s.
The Queen of Hearts' Waltz 4s.
Assault of Arms (March) 4s.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE BEST COMPOSITIONS of
BEETHOVEN, Haydn, Mozart, Spohr, Mendelssohn,
Cherubini, Handel, Rossini, Chopin, Bach, Gluck, and Pergolesi
are contained in GLIMS SELECTED FROM THE WORKS OF
GREAT MASTERS. By GEORGE FREDERICK WEST. A
Series already widely but not sufficiently known. It is
a complete in itself, and will be sent post-free for 18 stamps.
List of Contents gratis.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order
by post.

NEW SONGS, &c., by VIVIAN BLOCH.

ONE GOLDEN HOUR (A Maiden's Idle Dreaming) 4s.
ALL FORGETTING, ALL FORGIVING. Duet 3s.
SHE WAS A FAIRY QUEEN. Song 4s.
Half-price.—DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

MY LOVE FAR AWAY. BALFE'S
celebrated Ballad, sung by Madame Marie Rize,
Madame Goster, Miss Mary Davies, &c. Sent for 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

LAMOUE'S NEW WALTZES.
LETOILE DU BAL. Illustrated 4s.
REONDE ET RUINE 4s.
CHATEAU D'AMOUR 4s.
FONTAINEBLEAU 4s.
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-st.

COULON'S HANDBOOK OF DANCING.
This is a very far the most complete work on the

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the Instrument becomes the property of the hiree at the end of the third year, provided each quarterly payment shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2 gns. Harmoniums, from 11 4s., and American Organs from 22 10s. a Quarter. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES, from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS, from 50 guineas.

COLLARD PIANINOS, from 30 guineas.

ERARD PIANOFORTES, from 40 guineas.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES, from 25 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS for CASH.

ALL INSTRUMENTS may be HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 4 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from 11 10s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds, Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 25 to 150 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGAN, compass, five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds of 24 octaves each, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With twelve stops, sub-bass, and two knee pedals, 31 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post.—Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY. The Little Match Girl. The Old Street Lamp. The Little Tin Soldier. Punctello. Two Little Lives. The Dustman. Each 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

JAMIE OR ROBIN.—New Song. Composed by Herr G. HENSEL, and sung with the greatest success by Miss Lillian Bailey at the Saturday Popular Concerts. 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS. THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. 2s. net. THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. 2s. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES. THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS .. 2s. 0d. net DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 0d. net CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 0d. net AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE .. 2s. 0d. net CANDIAR WALTZ .. 2s. 0d. net CYRUS POLKA .. 2s. 0d. net CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 0d. net DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 0d. net SWEETHEART'S LANCERS .. 2s. 0d. net THE FANFARE POLKA .. 1s. 6d. net CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DANSE POMPEUSE, for the Pianoforte. Composed by ALFRED CELLIER, and performed with very great success at the Promenade and Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts by Madame Montigny-Hémaray. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for DECEMBER contains—The Great Composers: Mendelssohn (continued). Analysis of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" (continued).—Wanted a Composer for the Organ.—Crystal Palace—Monday Popular Concerts—Reviews—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d.; Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for DECEMBER contains:—"While Shepherds watch'd their flocks by night."—Christmas Anthem (Bass Solo and Chorus) by W. T. Best. Price, separately, 14d.

NOVELLO'S COLLECTION of 165 RESPONSES to the COMMANDMENTS. Edited by G. C. MARTIN (Sub-Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral). Bound in cloth, gilt edges. Price 6s.; or 47 Numbers, 2d. each.

THE MUSIC OF THE BIBLE. With an Account of the Development of Modern Musical Instruments from Ancient Types. By J. STAINER. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

THE SOL-FA SYSTEM OF TEACHING SINGING, as Used in Lancashire and Yorkshire. By JAMES GREENWOOD. Price 1s. No. 19 of Novello's Music Primers.

VIOLIN. By BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 2s. No. 17 of Novello's Music Primers.

LA LONTANANZA ROMANZA. Composed by G. ROSSINI. 2s. net. This song is printed from the M.S. left by the Composer, and is now published for the first time.

THE OLD GRENADIER. New Song. By A. C. MACKENZIE; the Poetry written by Edward Oxenford. Price is. net.

THE LITERATURE OF NATIONAL MUSIC. By CARL ENGEL. Price 6s. Now ready. One volume, 518 pp., folio, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt edges, price 21s., an Edition now and carefully revised Edition of MENDELSSOHN'S ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, including the LIEDER OHNE WORTE. Also, a New Octavo Edition (518 pp.). Price, in paper cover, 7s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

LIEDER OHNE WORTE (Eight Books complete) is also published separately. Price, folio, paper cover, 6s.; cloth, gilt edges, 8s.; octavo, paper cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. Novello's Edition of the "Lieder ohne Worte" (Eight Books) is the ONLY Complete Edition.

ELLIOTT'S HARMONIUM VOLUNTARIES. In one volume, price 4s.; or, in three books (each containing Sixty Voluntaries), 1s. Just published, **THE SILVER CLOUD.** A Cantata for Female Voices. The Words written by Edward Oxenford; the Music composed by FRANZ ABT. Price 2s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.—Numerous and extensive Collections by HELMORE, STAINER, &c. Lists on application. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MIDSHIPMITE. STEPHEN ADAMS'S New Song. Sung with extraordinary success by Mr. Maybrick at the Ballad Concerts. "The Midshipmite" obtained quite an ovation, and will probably succeed "Nancy Lee" in popular esteem.—The Graphic. 2s. net. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SANTLEY'S TWO NEW SONGS. OLD TIMBERTOES. By CECIL TOVEY.

THE THREE SAILOR BOYS. By the Composer of "Twickenham Ferry." 2s. each. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. **THE SONGS OF ENGLAND—Second Volume—**containing 100 celebrated Songs and Ballads. Edited by J. L. HATTON.—THE NEW EDITION. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Next week, price 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. **THE SONGS OF FRANCE.** A Collection of sixty celebrated Songs and popular Romances, all with French and English Words.—THE NEW EDITION. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE SONGS OF FRANCE contains Songs by Boieldieu, Grétry, Adam, Auber, Gounod, Berlioz, Halévy, Lefort, Alary, Nadaud, Niedermeyer, Flotow, Félicien David, Wekerlin, Massini, Puget, Henrion, and Bordèse, in addition to the popular and National Songs of France. The work is specially for drawing-room use, and contains no extracts from operas. THE ROYAL EDITION. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE PARISH ANTHEM-BOOK.—A collection of fifty standard Anthems by the most celebrated Composers, suitable for large and small choirs. In numbers, price One Penny each; or one volume, paper cover, 3s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 6s.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street. Specimen Anthem for one stamp.

THE CHORAL UNION.—A Collection of FORTY POPULAR GLEES and PART-SONGS, forming a complete repertoire for Choral Societies or the Home Circle, in four handy books, each containing the music of the forty pieces for one voice—viz., Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, or Bass. Price Sixpence; or, in Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, price 3s. 6d.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES, Cylinder and Cone, commencing at 4 gns. The Sicama Flute and the Boehm Old and New System of Fingering. Particulars of all these Instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, W.

BOOSEY and CO.'S over-strung iron-framed Pianino, English make, in fine Walnut case. Price £35 cash; or £37 7s. per quarter on the Three-Years' System. 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S 20-GUINEA PIANETTE, in solid Walnut. Compass, seven octaves. Unsurpassed for cheapness and durability, on the Three-Years' System, at £22 2s. per quarter.—235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S Short Iron Grand PIANOFORTES, 60, 70, 80, and 85 guineas each, subject to a liberal discount for cash, or on the Three-Years' System, from 25 10s. per quarter. Special Instrument for India. Illustrated Price-List free.—Sole Address, 235, Regent-street.

WOODS' PIPE and REED ORGANS, with and without Pedals, from £14 to £200, by George Woods and Co., of Boston.—Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Great Success. The GREAT CASIMIR.

Words, HENRY S. LEIGH; Music, C. LECOQC. Vocal Score, 6s. net; Piano Score, 2s. 6d. net. Quadrilles, by Arban, Solo and Duet, 2s. each, net. Waltzes, by O. Métra, Solo and Duet, 2s. each, net. Lancers, by A. Grenville, Solo and Duet, 2s. each, net. Polka, by Vizenin, Solo, 1s. 6d.; Duet, 2s., net.

Bouquet de Mélodies (Cramer), 2s. net.

LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE. Music by C. LECOQC. Performed at the Alhambra with great success. VOCAL SCORE, in the Press, 6s. net.

Vibrag, Piano Duet .. 4s. net Cramer, Bouquet de Mélodies .. 2s. net Piano Score .. 2s. 6d. net G. Bull, Fantaisie .. 2s. 6d. net Valse, by Grenville .. 4s. net Polka, by L. Roques .. 3s. net Quadrilles, Marks, Solo and Duet .. 4s. net Harlequin and Columbine .. 3s. net The Notary's Wife .. 3s. net When I am far Away .. 3s. net I am from Country Parts .. 3s. net Mazurade .. 4s. net "Twins Merely on the Toilet's Duties" .. 3s. net Trompette's Song "Never Thirty Saus" .. 3s. net Yes, I will Own the Falling Soft .. 3s. net Above half-price.

THE DIVERTING HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN, showing how he went further than he intended, and came safe home again. Words by Cowper. Set to Music in the form of a Comic Cantata by GEORGE FOX. Price 2s. 6d. net.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

LANCASHIRE WITCHES. New Opera by R. T. GUNTON and F. STANISLAUS. Vocal Score, 5s. net. Pianoforte Score, 2s. 6d. net. For Arrangements see Catalogue. FORTYTH BROTHERS, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. FORTYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

MUSICAL BOXES, by Nicole Freres. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., direct Importers, have the Largest STOCK of really fine BOXES in Europe. £3 to £300. Self-acting and Barrel Pianofortes, 18 to 1200 guineas. 48, Cheapside, London.

FLUTES.—NEW MODEL, for beauty of tone unsurpassed, four guineas and seven guineas. Rudall's Prize-Medal Flutes, New and Secondhand. A great variety of Secondhand Flutes, one to 25 guineas.—AT KEITH, PROWSE, and CO.'S, Manufacturer, 48, Cheapside.

BANJOES.—CHEAPSIDE MODEL is best. Covered back, machine head, &c., five guineas. Other models, one to twelve guineas. Self-instructing book, with airs, songs, &c., 6d. net, post-free.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., Manufacturers, 48, Cheapside, London.

THE OCARINA, latest novelty in Musical Instruments; wonderfully simple; flute-like tone. Price, 2s. to 10s. No. 6 (best with pianoforte), 6s. Instructions, 6d. Book of Melodies, 1s. 6d. Patent Ocarinas, with tuning-slide, from 5s. Wholesale and retail of KEITH, PROWSE, and CO. Remit direct to 48, Cheapside.

ZITHERS.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO. have a large selection at all prices: strings, rings, &c., and music. A Professor gives instructions on the Zither.—City Royal Musical Repository, 48, Cheapside.

STRINGS, from Rome, for the HARP, Violin, Violoncello, Guitar; also Zither Strings from Germany. The finest covered strings for all instruments.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., City Royal Musical Repository, 48, Cheapside.

Æolian HARPS, New Model, as exhibited at the International Exhibition, vibrating with the slightest breeze, including case and key, 31s. 6d. Double Harps, two guineas to four guineas.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., Manufacturers, 48, Cheapside, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please Direct all Letters and Orders for **PETER ROBINSON,** SILK MERCER and LINENDRAPER, to THE ONLY ADDRESS, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W., where the business was established in 1833.

THE NEW ELASTIC PERFECT-FITTING JERSEY DRESS, in Black, Navy Blue, &c., from 49s. 6d. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

Silks are now cheaper than at any previous time. In consequence of this condition of the Silk Market PETER ROBINSON has purchased in France, Italy, and Germany the largest stock of NEW PLAIN and BROCADED SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS ever submitted by him, and invites Special attention to the following One Thousand pieces of RICH LYONS GROS GRAINS, embracing BLACK, WHITE, AND EVERY COLOUR, at 2s. 11d. PER YARD. Extra Wide Width. Patterns Free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

EIGHT HUNDRED PIECES OF THE NEW POMPADOUR SILK BROCADES, made expressly to be worn with the New Coloured Silks and Velvets, being the most fashionable article for the present season. PRICES, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. PER YARD. Any length cut. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

500 PIECES OF GENOA SILK VELVETS, in all the New Shades, from 3s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

SPECIAL LIGHT SHADES OF RICH SILKS and SATINS, for evening wear, from 2s. 11d. per yard. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

SPECIAL SILK COSTUME NOTICE. Now Selling at One Guinea, 200 Quilted Satin Skirts, with Fine Kilt; usual price 31s. 6d. The New Short Costumes in Velvet, Silk, and Satin. Silk Velvet Costumes, Newest Styles, price 8 guineas. Silk Costumes, trimmed Stripe Velvet, price 6 guineas. New Illustrations and Patterns post-free. PETER ROBINSON, 103, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

DRESS MATERIALS All-Wool Angoras, Cashmires, and Rege, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Estamee, Witney, and other Serges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. (very wide). Cashmere Merinos, &c. All the New Shades, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. per yard.

250 FULL SIZE BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES, richly Embroidered with Silk, 2s. and 27s. 6d. each.

SPECIAL SALE OF 300 PIECES BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL THE NEW COLOURS. RICH VELVET-VELVETEENS In Plain, Striped, and Rich Damassé. The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHEAP GOODS. 800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poplins and Wool Repps at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard, formerly 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard. Several Thousand pieces best French Percales, Cambrays, and Brilliants, now selling at 4d. and 6d. per yard.

MATERIAL COSTUMES in all the Newest Designs and Fabrics. The Knockabout (All-Wool Serge), 29s. 6d. The Promenade (Trimmed Striped Velveteen), £2 12s. 6d. The Linden (Trimmed Silk), £4 4s. The Beau Idéal (Trimmed Brocade), £4 14s. 6d. RICH VELVET VELVETEEN COSTUMES in a variety of styles, from 3 to 7 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations post-free.

FRENCH BEAVER, BEAR, and OTTER HATS and BONNETS Untrimmed, from 6s. 11d. Trimmed, from 15s. 6d. in all Colours.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

WIDOWS' CAPS and BONNETS, of most superior quality and make. Established Fifty Years. Mrs. CREATON'S Show-Rooms, 294, Regent-street (between Oxford-circus and Langham-place). Pattern Sheet free.

LADIES' NEEDLEWORK.—How to assist Poor Ladies. Buy your Christmas Cards and Presents at the Royal Sale Depot. An immense assortment of every description of useful Fancy Articles in Needle and Art Work. Prices from One Shilling to Five Guineas. All made up and ready for use. An inspection is invited, or a Parcel sent on approval. All the Work is made by Poor Gentlewomen in reduced circumstances.—For address, apply, 13, Fayed-court, The Green, Richmond, Surrey.

WAUKENPHAST'S BOOTS for LADIES. Patent Leather Court Shoes, Silk Lined, 7s. Walking Oxford Shoes, 8s. 6d. to 25s. Winter Walking Boots, 14s. to 28s. Shooting and Country Wear, 34s. 60, Haymarket, London; 8, W.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES and ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture, Old Armour, Tapestry, Antique Brocades, Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or of any price, with the strictest privacy, as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE Old Curiosity Shop, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W. Established Upwards of Half a Century.

ALLEN and HANBURY'S GLYCERINE PASTILLES (Patent). The best and most agreeable Glycerine Julebe. In Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 4s., bearing A. and H.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Plough). Of all Chemists. **PECTORAL FRUIT PASTILLES** (Registered). An efficacious Bronchial and Pulmonary Julebe of delicious flavour. In Boxes only, 1s. 9d. each. Trade Mark (a Plough). Of all Chemists, and of ALLEN and HANBURY'S, Plough-court, Lombard-st., Lon. & Cen.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-PASTILS for INDIGESTION, OXYREGMY, HEARTBURN, STOMACH COMPLAINTS, FLATULENCY, &c. Apply to Carlsbad Mineral Waters Agency, Loebel Schott-laender, Carlsbad.

FER BRAVAIS (Bravais' Dialysed Iron). Used in every Hospital. Recommended by all Physicians. For Anæmia, Chlorosis, Debility, Exhaustion, &c. FER BRAVAIS (liquid iron in concentrated drops) is the only one entirely free from acid; it is without smell, tasteless, and produces neither constipation, diarrhoea, inflammation, nor fatigue in the stomach; it is besides the only iron that never blackens the teeth. It is the cheapest of all Ferruginous Compounds, as a bottle of it lasts a month. General Depot in Paris, 13, Rue Lafayette (near the Opera); and at all Chemists. Beware of dangerous imitations, and see that the Trade Mark is on every Bottle, which can be had of all Chemists in the United Kingdom. An interesting Pamphlet on "Anæmia and its Treatment," sent free on demand (post-paid).—London: 8, 10, 12, E.C., R. Bravais and Co. (Dépôt and Agency Fer Bravais); and at Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Roberts and Co., New Bond-street, and Jozeau's, Haymarket.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE

(Regd.) **OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSHIRE-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSHIRE-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. are now selling an immense Stock, bought under great depression of markets; all the newest and best designs, quality guaranteed; prices will be found considerably below those charged at Co-operative stores. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. O. and Co. have Brussels at 1s. 11d. per yard, usually advertised at 2s. 2d., but they advise the better qualities, which they are selling at from 1d. to 1s. per yard below value. **PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLUBS, SHIPPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS,** and large BUYERS will find great advantages in purchasing from this Stock. Estimates free on application. All Remnants are sold off daily from Eleven to One o'Clock at great reduction.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAPERHANGINGS.—OETZMANN and CO.—PAPERHANGINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. A great reduction in price. All the new patterns are now on view at the Show-Rooms.—OETZMANN and CO.

FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment for selection. Some clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 9d. per yard. OETZMANN and CO.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 28 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six Stuffed-Backed Chairs, and Two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan, Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

HANDSOME RUSSIAN TAPESTRY CURTAINS, with fringe borders, 3 yards long by 61 in. wide, 17s. 6d.; 3 yards, 19s. 9d.; 4 yards, 22s. 6d. per pair; 3 yards long by 75 in. wide, 23s.; 3 yards, 25s. 6d.; 4 yards, 32s. 6d. per pair. Patterns sent post-free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC Down Quilts and Clothing combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable, with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and Co. sell only the best make—BOOTH and FOX'S. See Trade Mark on each article. Prices will be found below those usually charged. Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Superior Electro-Plate Tea and Coffee Pots, Spoons, Forks, Cruets, &c. (quality guaranteed); best warranted Table Cutlery, handsome Oak Vases, from 3s. 11d. upwards; Dish Covers, Japanned Toilet Sets, full size bath, pail, and can, various neat designs in colours, 3s. 11d. per set. Kitchen Ironmongery of every description—Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c. Bronze Umbrella Stands, from 3s. 9d. Table Lamps, complete, good style, 3s. 11d.—OETZMANN and CO.

NEO-CLEOPATRA TOILET-SERVICE (Registered). Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'S New Registered Shape and Designs, manufactured exclusively for them, and is of the most artistic design and decorations. Ewer, Basin, &c., complete, from 8s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by the member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so entrusted. Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will find great advantages by entrusting their orders to O. and Co. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free. **OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSHIRE-ROAD.**

JACKSON and GRAHAM, 30 to 33, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

FURNITURE, INEXPENSIVE, and ARTISTIC.

ONLY "GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1878. CARPETS. CURTAINS. PAPERHANGINGS. **WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES.**

WOODWORK FOR INTERIORS. Carton-Pierre and Papier-Maché Decorations, Oriental Objects, Designs and Estimates free.

NOTICE.—SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate. Revised and Illustrated Catalogue of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks, forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in stock; and Commemorative plates with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions. Address—Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street, London; or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

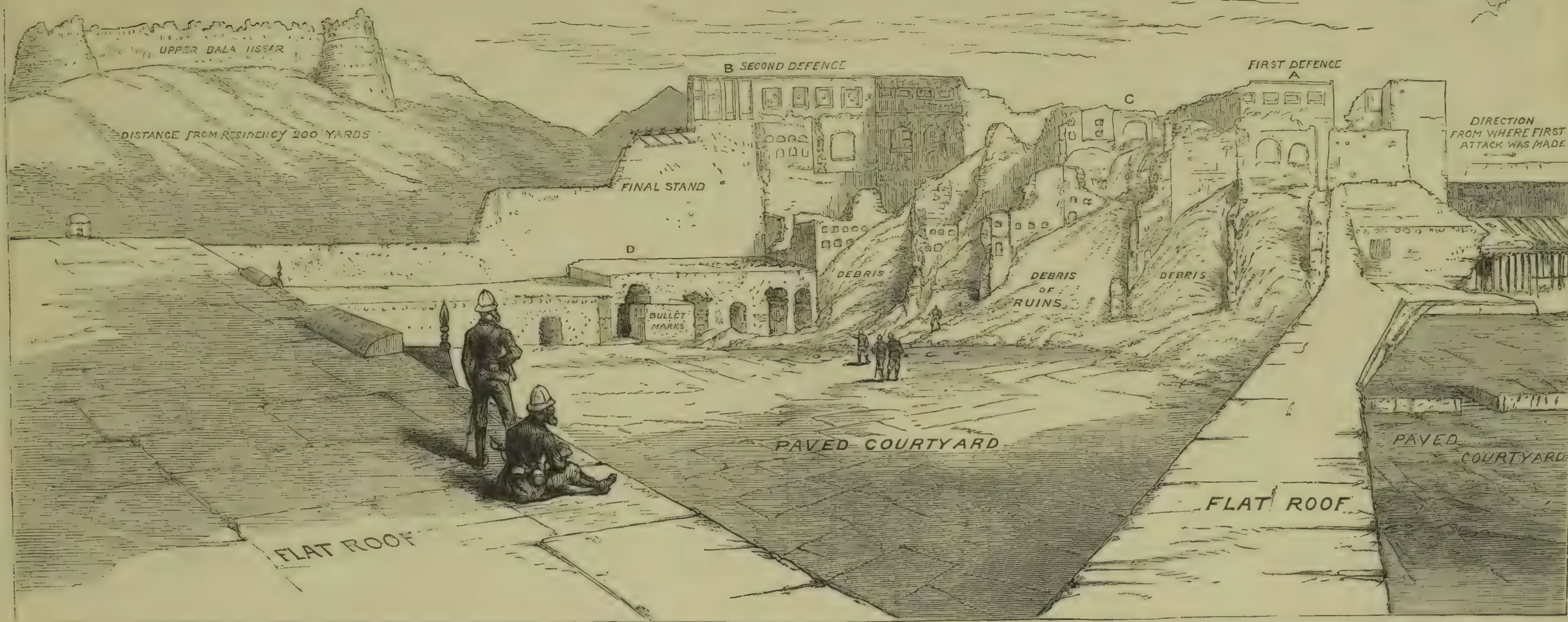
GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES. Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Nursery Dinner Services from 11s. Their special designs are: The Osborne, £3 6s. The Eccles, £3 13s. 6d. The Bamboo Fan, £4 4s. The Bramble, £4 11s. 6d. The Kaolin, £4 14s. 6d. The Wild Rose, £5 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, £6s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Syrens, £7 7s. The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 cent cash discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light stem, £3 6s. 6d.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s. 6d.; richly cut, £5 5s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrated Glass Catalogues free on application. 433 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S. Catalogue, with priced Furnishing Estimates, post-free. 1. Table Knives, Ivory, per doz., 13s., 16s., 18s., 24s., 32s., 40s. 2. Electro Forks—Table, 24s. to 64s.; Spoons, 24s. to 66s. 3. Electro Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruets, and Liqueur. 4. Dish-Covers (Silver)—The Japanese, £15 15s. 5. The Japanese Bamboo, £15 15s. 6. Bright, 45s. to 215; Bronze, 3s. to 26. 7. Baths—Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Travelling, &c. 8. Bedsteads—Brass and Iron, with Bedding. 9. Gasaliers—2-light, 16s.; 3-do, 50s.; 6-do, £4 4s. 10. Kitchen Utensils—Copper, Tin, and Iron. Discount 5 per cent for cash payments £2 and upwards. Deane and Co., 46, King William-st., London Bridge. A.D. 1700.

D. HULETT.—GASOLIERS in CRYSTAL GLASS and ORMOLU or BRONZE. Medieval Fittings. A large Stock always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufacture, 55 and 58, High Holborn.

JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—J. TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES have never failed to resist the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting Safes, £5 6s. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 188, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LINTON, 188, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.



A. Defenders were compelled to leave this position by the fire from a bastion in their rear.
C. The enemy occupied this part, and set fire to the building.

B. Defenders were driven from here by the fire of the enemy, who had gained the opposite corner; here were loopholes, made to answer the fire from the bastion.
D. Here the defenders made their final stand. The enemy having dragged a gun into the narrow lane on the other side of the wall, Lieutenant Hamilton charged out here three times, and here at last he fell, after killing five men with his own hand.

RUINS OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY AT CABUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

THE RESIDENCY AT CABUL.

We are favoured, by two occasional correspondents who have accompanied the British army corps under the command of General Sir F. Roberts to Cabul, with Illustrations of the ruined buildings that were inhabited by Sir Louis Cavagnari, the late Resident Envoy there, and the other members of the Legation, and which were the scene of the ferocious attack upon them on Sept. 3, the desperate defence, and the final massacre of our gallant countrymen by the insurgent Afghan soldiery and city rabble. These views of the site of a terrible disaster and an enormous crime, the political consequences of which are likely to alter the future condition of Afghanistan, and the relations of our Indian Empire to the Mohammedan States of Central Asia, to a degree beyond our present calculation, will be regarded with a melancholy interest, on account of the lamented death of those esteemed public servants, employed in a peaceful diplomatic mission, slain by the cruel hands of lawless outrage. It will, however, be remembered with satisfaction that these gentlemen, Major Sir L. Cavagnari, Lieutenant Walter Pollock Hamilton, Mr. William Jenkyns, and Dr. Ambrose Kelly, with their small band of sixty faithful Punjaub Guides, made as good a fight for their lives as was ever displayed by men of any nation, and proved that Englishmen

are not to be butchered like sheep, though it was a hopeless struggle when the Ameer Yakoub Khan, whether from cowardice or treachery, forbore any real effort for their assistance during the long hours of fierce conflict that day.

Our front-page Engraving, from a Sketch by Surgeon W. A. Simmons, shows the interior of the Residency buildings looking northwards, and the position where that little party of brave men, defending the Residency against five thousand armed barbarians and fanatical assassins, took refuge at the last hour of the protracted combat. The upper parapet, it will be seen, had been perforated with loopholes, hastily made by the besieged, for the purpose of firing through them upon the mob of assailants below. The walls, being constructed of dried mud or plaster laid over thin brickwork, are everywhere marked with bullet-holes, and so are the doors likewise. It was supposed that the dead body of Sir Louis Cavagnari might yet be discovered lying under the heaps of debris from the fallen walls of the building. To the left hand of this view appears a small turret rising outside, which is that of the Kala Feringhee, whence the Afghans were enabled to fire upon the roof of the Residency.

The view presented in our other Illustration, from a Sketch by a different hand, exhibits the whole range of positions which were occupied, at successive stages of the defence, by the besieged gar-

rison, either within, or upon the roof and walls of the extensive buildings, and the inclosed courtyards between them. The Upper Bala Hissar fort, which commands the entire precinct and its neighbourhood, and indeed all the city of Cabul, is seen at two hundred yards' distance, on the rising ground to the left hand. This fort remaining actually under the orders of the Ameer, we should think it would have been feasible for him to have quickly dispersed the insurgents around the Residency, by commanding a few shot or shell to be thrown amongst them from its powerful batteries. But no measure of efficient coercion was either attempted or threatened by the unworthy ruler of Cabul, who had so recently been placed on the throne by virtue of the British alliance. The commission of inquiry, however, which has now finished its task of procuring and examining the evidence with regard to the events of Sept. 3, will soon report upon the conduct and presumed motives of Yakoub Khan. It is not, therefore, requisite here to anticipate the verdict; but no one can doubt that he failed to do what he might have done in several ways to save the lives of the British Envoy and his companions that day.

The spectator of this view of the different positions held by the defenders in the Residency premises must suppose himself to be standing upon the flat roof of the buildings, at one corner of the paved courtyard, in which the escort of Punjaub Guides had been

accustomed to live. The rooms inhabited by Sir Louis Cavagnari, which are still intact, are situated directly beneath the angle of the roof, which is in the foreground of our View. The octagonal building, marked B, in the centre of the background, was surmounted by a lofty tower. The building consisted of small bricks, plastered with mud, the debris from which now lies heaped against the bottom of the walls. The whole place was entirely commanded by the enemy's fire, as is proved by innumerable bullet-marks, and by an occasional shot-mark from guns on the bastion above. The low cells, D, into which Lieutenant Hamilton, and the few last remaining of the defenders with him, managed to get for refuge, were bath-rooms; and these were fireproof, being wholly built of mud. Here they were partially screened against the fire that came from the point A, which the enemy had then gained, and latterly from the courtyard. But there was a gun, within eight yards of them, in the lane outside the wall, and a breach had been made in the wall, through which the enemy fired this gun into the chambers still held by Lieutenant Hamilton and the others. Hamilton then charged out upon the enemy, and was killed; Mr. Jenkyns was killed in another of these chambers, while Sir L. Cavagnari, as he lay wounded in the courtyard, had been crushed and buried under the falling ruins of the building when it was burned down. Dr. Kelly, who was attending

on him, is believed to have perished in a similar manner. Such was the fate of our brave countrymen, so far as it can now be ascertained; and the accounts we had previously received become more intelligible by the aid of these correct illustrations of the place and its ruins.

We have little or no important news this week, or indeed for several weeks past, concerning the progress of British intervention and military occupation in Afghanistan. The main body of General Roberts's forces, joined by those which advanced from Jellalabad, has settled for the winter in its cantonments of Sherpore, close to the city of Cabul. The separate command in the Khyber Valley has been terminated, and the troops along that line have no further duty than guarding the route of communications, which is continued by the Lataband Pass, instead of the Khoord Cabul or Jugdulluk, to the plain of Cabul. But General Baker's brigade has been operating in the Maidan district, against some hostile tribes and broken remnants of the late Afghan army. There was a movement last Monday, at which Sir F. Roberts was present, but the enemy, though in a strong fortified position, declined the engagement and fled, leaving the neighbouring villages to be burnt, the people having gone away. The telegraphic communication between Cabul and Peshawur is completed; and Sir Richard Temple is now proceeding rapidly with the construction of the railway towards the Bolan Pass. The *Standard* of Wednesday first published the telegrams of its correspondents at Cabul and Candahar dispatched on Tuesday, which marks a great improvement in the expeditious transmission of news. But the information just now coming to hand is both scanty and of slight interest. Sir F. Roberts has returned to Cabul to confer with General Bright about securing the lines of communication; and the chief object of those troops which still keep the field is to collect forage, chopped hay and the like, for the use of the British army. The cold is extreme in camp at Cabul; the troops are huddled, but lack warm clothing. Yakoub Khan is kept a close prisoner. The position of Ayoub Khan at Herat, besieged by his own soldiery, is considered very precarious. Most of the Afghan Sirdars have joined the British side.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

A higher level seems to be attained in this present exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil than we are accustomed to find at this gallery. Several painters of established reputation have contributed, some of them for the first time; and many younger less-known artists evince a command of the material resources of art which should be of fair promise. It is beyond question that the power of placing pigments on canvas with artistic effect adequate to the humble subjects and modest scale almost invariably chosen, has been much more widely attained in our school in recent years. But though such power should be but the means to higher aims and nobler ends, it is very rare indeed that the self-imposed limits are passed. It is not merely that in this as in other English exhibitions there are scarcely any attempts to deal with a poetical or historical theme, but it is evident that study is not directed for instance to the subtleties of facial expression, or anatomical truth in the figures, or style in treatment, or sentiment in landscape, which are the essential elements of every work of art as understood by the Old Masters and taught by them to their pupils. The unpleasant conclusion is that, with all our petty activity, our system of art-education only helps the student up the lowest rounds of the ladder. We may be sure that if a superior article were presented to the public the demand for it would arise.

The few attempts here to educe imaginative or historical interest are, it must be admitted, not very encouraging. Under the title "Rehearsing the Tableau" (445), Mr. G. F. Watts sends a small, unimportant study of a young lady, or feminine-looking youth, in Italian armour, which may be intended for a Sir Galahad or a reminiscence of Raphael's St. George. Above it is a sketch with some decorative feeling for "The Dream of Endymion," by W. C. Symons. And above it again—hung too high for fair examination—is a little picture, which seems to be poetically treated, called "The Dancers," by Sidney Starr. Mr. R. Macbeth's "Bacchante" (64) is ill-drawn, forced in action, and absurd as regards the introduction of the greyhounds; yet it is preferable to his prosaic "Lady Bountiful" (207). By Mr. Alma-Tadema there is a little picture of a nude Roman lady standing in the frigidarium or tepidarium cooling herself with a large sponge, after her hot and vapour bath in the caldarium, and turning towards a bronze amorino astride a triton (from whose mouth issues a douche), as though to whisper some confidence—as suggested by the title, "A Safe Confidante" (240). The work is, however, hardly worthy of the painter, either in conception or execution. At the head of the room is a poetically-suggestive picture by Mr. McWhirter, called "Old Rome," representing a view at night under the Arch of Titus with the moonlight falling under the coffered ceiling full on one of the reliefs commemorative of the conquest of Jerusalem, and the Coliseum dimly seen in the distance. The slightness of the execution helps the expression of the vague effect of moonlight. But most of the contributions from the Academic ranks are chiefly noteworthy for the insignificant or puerile nature of their subjects. Among the most acceptable are Mr. G. D. Leslie's small picture (66)—by-the-way, rather harder in effect and cruder in colour than usual—of the back-yard of an old manor-house with quaint red-brick walls and formal woodwork screen, and a pretty girl with her little sister watching chickens feeding; Mr. Yeames's group (93) of children at play in a glazed, tiled, and arcaded porch, which is nicely, indeed too natty and cleanly wrought; and Mr. Briton Rivière's "Cave Canem" (51), a very capably painted white bull pup planted on his haunches in a doorway, with his air of infantine impotence so cunningly dashed with a sort of truculent self-assertion, that, in conjunction with the title, the impression is irresistibly droll. Mr. P. R. Morris sends a picture of a boy regarding a number of turkeys strutting, spreading their tail-feathers, and gobbling, with the punning title, "The Condition of Turkey" (143), well painted enough, but hardly what the artist has led us to expect. It will suffice to mention Mr. Val Prinsep's bust (258) of a Lady, and Mr. Burgess's "Study of an Eastern Head" (297).

Among works by "rising artists" the following are specially commendable. Mr. Haywood Hardy's "Trial of Patience" (221), a little lady in a garden-chair restraining a dog from disturbing a cat that is sipping milk from a plate, and a couple of equestrian figures in Georgian costumes fording a stream. Mr. Bridgman, the very promising young American artist, has three pictures, admirably drawn and modelled, but smooth in texture—in this respect only too closely resembling the work of his master, Gérôme, especially in "Egyptian Priest and Scribe" (274). Another picture of naked children playing half buried in soft sea-sand will be a general favourite. Mr. Brewnall's "Spring" (26), a young lady with a background of blossoming trees, is artistic in colouring. An agreeable combination of rustic figures and landscape, with workman-like qualities, are presented in Mr. F. Morgan's "Gleaners" (122); and the same may be

said—a sense of grace more than compensating for possibly less strength—of Miss Havers's (Mrs. Morgan's) "The Spring" and "In the Heat of the Day" (56), the last a pathetic picture of a mother carrying her tired child. Mr. Tissot (who may be regarded as naturalised among us) sends two pictures of choicer quality than he has been turning out of late for dealers. In one, called "The Warrior's Daughter" (191), we see an invalided old gentleman being wheeled in a Bath-chair, and a young lady walking by his side. In "Quiet" (243), the same young lady with nez-retroussé—the type to which the artist has been so constant since his advent to this country—reappears reading under the shadow of a tree. A little black in the shadows, as usual, and slightly monotonous in the greens, there is yet much exquisite painting in these pictures. Note in particular the head of the little girl who threatens to disturb the "quiet" of the last-named picture. Mr. F. Barnard's "Scene from Dickens's 'Battle of Life'" (158) contains two very pretty and well-painted female figures. Mr. Waterhouse's "Dolce far Niente" (13) has a happy harmony of blue and bluish-green in the draperies. Mr. C. N. Kennedy's portrait of a lady (222) seems to exaggerate the individuality, but the execution is excellent. Mr. Wynfield has expended much careful creditable painting on an ill-chosen subject in his garden scene (298) with formal rows of blazing "Tulips." Mr. F. W. W. Topham's "Pets" (285)—a lady feeding pigeons in an Italian court—is, we believe, a replica of a larger picture.

We must be content to name C. Calthrop's "Republican" (286), a lady arranging a tricolour favour; Van Haanen's "Siesta in a Church at Venice" (123), the painting testifying to the good fruits of training in the Antwerp school, but spoilt by the vulgarity of the yawning girl; G. Koberwein Terrell's "Nut-brown Maid" (82); F. S. Muschamp's "Tangled Skein" (223), brilliant and clever; G. C. Hindley's "Toper" (196), bold and artistic in touch; Mr. Hopkins's fox-hunting scene, "Who-whoop" (8); E. Hume's "Driftwood" (245), Schevening children carrying home baskets full of the same; J. C. Dollman's "Her Dog" (62)—a gentleman making advances to a surly brute of a Dutch pug in the absence of his mistress—hard in effect, but the story well told; and contributions by Laura Alma-Tadema, A. Hill, Walter S. Stacey, C. E. Perugini, Clement N. Swift, Charlotte A. Smith, H. King, Jessica Hayllar, and two foreign artists, Nos. 420 and 424. There are also small animal-pieces by Messrs. R. Ansdell, S. Cooper, and H. H. Couldery.

The landscapes comprise several works of mark, though this department appears to be less rich than heretofore. Coast scenes with lively seas, and, generally, with boats, abound. Foremost among these are Mr. Hemy's "A Fair Wind Out" (136)—a fishing-smack leaving Calais harbour, and a row-boat making for home (190). Hamilton Macallum's richly-coloured boat-load of cheery "Herring-Curers" (234), male and female; and Colin Hunter's "Naturalist," a Scotch laddie speculating on the growths and life among the rocks that fringe a sparkling sea. And besides these there are two spirited but slaty-hued studies of open sea by H. Moore. Although Mr. Hemy owes his art-education to Belgium, and Messrs. Macallum and Hunter belong to the Scotch schools, there is an approximation in the method by which all seek to express the brilliance, motion, and transparency of the sea. Too much reliance is placed in tricks of impasto wherewith to render sparkling lights. This is especially observable in the works of the Scotch painters; whilst Mr. Hemy, too conscious of the skill with which he can express the transparency of water in shadow, is apt to exaggerate the effect of the cast-shadow of his boats till it assumes the aspect of a patch. All these painters, however, possess a high degree of manipulative dexterity. Continued progress is observable in E. Waterlow's "Thames-side Farm" (94); it is broad, simple, and true, which is saying much. Mr. Frank Walton likewise continues to make good the ground he has lately won. Of his two landscapes, "In the Valley" (78) is, in particular, remarkable for its unconventional colouring, and the delicate pencilling of the trees. Despite a partiality for a dull and limited range of colour, there is rare sentiment and truth in Joseph Knight's two landscapes—"Mowers" (152), with a rainy sky, and "Morning Mists" (236), which is still finer in feeling. There is feeling, too, in the contributions of J. Aumonier, H. Goodwin, and Mark Fisher; in the "Distant View of Osborne" (118); and in A. Ditchfield's "View near Algiers" (317), which has something of classical severity. A little picture, "Porlock Harbour" (27), by G. E. Cook, strikes us as revealing a genuine artistic gift by the manner in which low tones of colour have been struck out in true harmonious relation to twilight effect. Very good also, in a more realistic or emphatic way, is "A Wet Day" (90), by Cyrus Johnson. There is strong brilliant and solid painting in Tom Lloyd's small picture of strayed calves among wheat-sheaves. Excellent, in its way, is J. O'Connor's view (180) of the Thames Embankment, with the Obelisk in the foreground and the floating ice of last winter in the river. We need not dwell on the productions of such popular painters as J. Syer, No. 19, which, though small, is in his best manner; R. Beavis, No. 116, a couple of Boulogne farm-horses in their picturesque harness gear; Frank Dillon, and C. J. Lewis. We must also be content to commend to the visitor the winter-piece (20) by T. F. Goodall; "Morning on the Thames" (325), by J. Finnie; "A Summer Afternoon from the Lagoon, Venice" (253), by Sir Henry Thompson; "A Railway Cutting" (106), by E. Buckman; and M. Fantin's beautiful group of "Roses" (148), which, however, he has surpassed on former occasions—the background being deficient in air, and the petals, though illuvisely true in colour, sparkling too much like gems, not presenting the soft lustre of true floral texture.

The great east window of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury, is well known for its beauty and probably unique tracery, and was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, some time before his death. The stained glass intended to complete the window is about to be inserted; and to fill its seven lights and the many compartments of its tracery a very extensive cycle of Scriptural illustration has been introduced. Included also is Joseph of Arimathea (who figures so conspicuously in the story of the early Christianity of Glastonbury and in the Arthurian romances), and six other personages of ancient note in connection with the town. The window, which is the gift of Miss Locke, of Glastonbury, has been designed by Mr. Philip M. Westlake, of Gloucester-road; and the artist has executed his exceptional task with intelligent care and artistic skill. Owing to the necessarily small scale of the subjects and the judicious distribution of warm-toned white glass, the window recalls the mosaic character of some of the fine old glass. Mr. Westlake was a prize student of the Royal Academy a few years back; and we are glad to see some men of artistic training turning their attention to glass designing.

A denial has been made by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction to the report that it was in contemplation to rebuild the west front of St. Mark's, Venice. The Minister's attention having, it is said, been drawn to the vandalism which had been committed on the two sides of the Basilica,

he ordered the Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments to examine into the question and decide what should in future be done for the preservation of the church—not by the process of rebuilding, but by rational restorations or repairs where positively required. To this we may add a statement made by *Roma Artistica* that the Minister of Instruction has given orders to the Prefect of Venice to prevent the work of restoring the mosaic of the church from being proceeded with.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF MONTIJO.

Dofia Maria Manuela, Countess de Montijo, died at Madrid on the 22nd inst., aged about eighty-six. The Countess was born in Andalusia, the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, Consul at Malaga, and granddaughter of William Kirkpatrick, of Conheath, in Scotland, who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. She was married to Cyprien, Count de Montijo and Miranda, Duke of Penderanda, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and had two daughters. The elder married the Duke of Berwick and Alba, a descendant of the Marshal Duc de Berwick, son of our King James II., and the younger, Eugénie, Countess of Théba, is ex-Empress of the French.

ADMIRAL LORD G. PAULET.

Admiral Lord George Paulet, C.B., died on the 22nd inst., at his house at Marlborough-hill, in his seventy-sixth year. Lord George was a son of the late Marquis of Winchester, and entered the Navy in 1817. He served off the Portuguese coast during the Civil War in 1832-3, and he was subsequently appointed to administer the government of the Sandwich Islands. When hostilities broke out between England and Russia Lord George hoisted his flag in the Bellerophon and took part in the attack on Sebastopol. On the restoration of peace he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHESTER.

Charles Montagu Chester, Esq., of Chicheley Hall, Bucks, formerly Captain 90th Regiment, and late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Bucks Rifle Volunteers, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat near Newport-Pagnel. He was eldest son of the Rev. William Chester, by the Hon. Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Berners, and was grandson of Charles Bagot (brother of William, first Lord Bagot), who assumed the surname and arms of Chester in compliance with the will of his first cousin, Sir Charles Bagot Chester, Bart., of Chicheley. Colonel Chester was born Jan. 18, 1815, and succeeded to his estates at the death of his cousin, the Rev. A. Chester, in 1858. He married, Sept. 7, 1843, Maria, only daughter of Major Sandham, R.A., of Rowdell, Sussex, by whom he leaves issue.

MR. MARK NAPIER.

Mark Napier, Esq., Sheriff of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, died on the 22nd inst. at his residence in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh. He was born July 24, 1798, the eldest son of Francis Napier, and grandson of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, son of Francis, Lord Napier. He married, Dec. 29, 1842, his cousin, Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., and widow of W. D. Macfarlane, Esq., by whom he leaves issue. Mr. Mark Napier was called to the Scotch Bar in 1820, and was appointed Sheriff in 1844. His historical works, "Memoirs of John Napier of Merchistoun," "The Life and Times of Montrose," "Memorials and Letters of John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee," are well known.

COLONEL GRIMSTON.

Marmaduke Jerard Grimston, Esq., of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., Colonel of the Yorkshire Artillery Militia, died on the 14th inst. He was born Nov. 27, 1826, the eldest son of Colonel Charles Grimston, of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare; and represented the very ancient family of Grimston, of Grimston, of which the Earl of Verulam is descended through a junior branch. Colonel Grimston was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B., 1848. He married, July 3, 1856, Florence Victoria, youngest daughter of Colonel Hardress Robert Sanderson, by Lady Maria, his wife, daughter of John, last Earl of Carhampton, and leaves two daughters.

MR. SERJEANT COX.

Mr. Serjeant Edward William Cox died suddenly on the 24th inst. He had attended a Penny Reading at Mill-hill, at which he had read a paper, and on returning home went into his library. A little time afterwards one of his daughters found him dead in his chair. On Saturday he spent part of the day shooting with his nephew, Mr. Horace Cox, and on Monday he took his seat as usual in the second court at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Cox was in his seventieth year, having been born in 1809. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and raised to the degree of a Serjeant-at-Law in 1868. He was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth in the same year, and in 1870 Deputy-Assistant Judge of Middlesex. He was for many years editor of the *Law Times*, and was the author of one or two legal treatises, and of a book entitled "What am I?" a popular introduction to mental philosophy and psychology.

MR. DELANE.

John Thaddeus Delane, for many years the able editor of the most influential of all newspapers, the *Times*, died, at his residence at Ascot Heath, on the 22nd inst. He was son of Mr. William F. A. Delane, financial manager of the same newspaper, an Irishman by birth, and one of the family of Delaney of the Queen's County, in Ireland. He was educated at the University of Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he became assistant-editor of the *Times*, then conducted by Mr. Barnes, and at that gentleman's death, in 1841, succeeded to the editorship, which he held until three or four years ago. All the London daily newspapers have borne honourable testimony (as honourable to themselves as to the subject of their eulogy) to Mr. Delane's worth, and the value and importance of his services. A memoir of the deceased, which appeared in the *Times*, states that immediately on leaving Oxford, indeed before taking his degree, Mr. Delane was qualifying himself for almost any profession he might finally decide on, under good direction, with a view to the better discharge of the post eventually assigned to him. He walked the London hospitals for several terms, and, having a natural taste for the art of medicine and for operative surgery, he made more real progress than many who have no other aim than the exercise of the medical profession. He kept his terms at the Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar. He reported both on circuit and at the House of Commons, where for two years he took his turn in the gallery. There was no necessary training which he did not undergo with as much spirit as if his career was to begin and end there—an example to those who imagine that important positions are to be jumped into or had for the asking, and that luck is the arbiter of eminence. He never was a writer; he never even attempted to write anything except

what he wrote much better than most writers could do—reports and letters. These he had to do, and he did them well. Mr. Delane had in a remarkable degree several qualities which are indispensable to success in all business of importance. He was capable of long application and concentrated attention. He could always seize on the main point at issue, and lay his hand on that upon which all the rest depended. It seemed a kind of intuition that enabled him to foresee at once the impending fate of a cause or the result of a campaign; but it was a practical and methodical power. He could always at a moment's call give a succinct epitome, in terse, telling English, of any speech or debate, any book, any correspondence he had read or listened to. He had the instincts of family affection almost to excess. His one idea of dignified happiness was that of a country gentleman. For many years his delight was to go down on the Saturday and bury himself for a few hours in a rather dull cottage in a corner of his native parish. Some twenty years since he bought one or two pieces of barren heath near Ascot that an enthusiastic free-trader had bequeathed to Mr. Cobden. Here he eventually built a mansion and reclaimed the surrounding sands, and here he ended his life.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Moreton, Esq., J.P., on the 19th inst., at Moseley Court, Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, aged sixty-seven.

General John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

Mary Travis, on the 12th inst., at Cottingham, Yorkshire, aged one hundred years and six weeks.

Mr. William Frederick Harrison, J.P., Chairman of the Second Court at the Surrey Sessions, on the 21st inst.

Major-General Arthur Hall, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry and 21st Hussars, on the 13th inst., at St. George's Manor, Guernsey, aged sixty-eight.

The Rev. James Farquhar, M.A., Rector of Llanthwely Skirrid, Abergavenny, Chairman of the Abergavenny Magistrates, on the 16th inst., at his Rectory, aged sixty-seven.

Mrs. Charles Dickens, widow of Charles Dickens, the great novelist, and daughter of Mr. Hogarth, on the 22nd inst., at 70, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, in her sixty-fifth year.

Captain Spencer Perceval Robbins, for thirty-five years one of the Queen's Foreign Service Messengers. He was formerly in the Austrian service.

Fanny Hannah, Lady Parkes, wife of Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., H.B.M. Minister at Japan, on the 12th inst., at 50, Holland-road, Kensington. She was daughter of Thomas Plumer, Esq., and was married in 1856.

Louisa Hannah, Lady Shaw, widow of Sir Charles Shaw, Knt. (who died 1871), and only daughter of the late Major Martin Curry, 67th Regiment, on the 14th inst., at Wurzburg, Bavaria. She was married in 1841.

George Ensor, Esq., of Adress, Loughall, in the county of Armagh, J.P., on the 14th inst., aged seventy. He was descended from a younger son of Job Ensor, Esq., from whose eldest son is derived the family of Ensor of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk.

The Rev. John Bedford, a distinguished Wesleyan minister, at his residence, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, on the 20th inst., in his sixtieth year. He was an ex-President of the Conference, and was for many years a secretary of the Wesleyan Chapel-Building Committee.

Henry Crawshaw, Esq., of Oatlands Park, in the county of Gloucester, on the 23rd inst., in his sixty-seventh year. He was one of the well-known ironmasters who have made the name of Crawshaw so universally known, and was son of William Crawshaw, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Homfray, Esq., of The Hyde, in the county of Stafford.

Reginald Philip Vaillant, Lieutenant 100th (Prince of Wales's) Royal Canadians, eldest son of the late Major Albert Vaillant, H.E.I.C.S., of Meadowleigh, Weybridge, Surrey, by Gulia Isabella, his wife, daughter of Colonel Maceroni, A.D.C. to Murat, King of Naples, on the 19th ult., at Sialköt, Punjab, aged twenty-four. The family from which he descended was established in London by Paul and Francis Vaillant, who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Rev. Robert Wilkes, M.A., formerly Rector of Wenden Lofts, and Vicar of Elmdon, Essex, on the 18th inst., at his seat, Lofts Hall, Saffron Walden, aged sixty-one. He was only son of the late Rev. Robert Fiske, Rector of Wenden Lofts and Vicar of Elmdon, and assumed the name of Wilkes on succeeding, in 1858, to the estates of his cousin, John Wilkes, Esq., of Lofts Hall. He married, 1842, Emily Lettice, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Roberts, Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, and leaves, with other issue, a son, John Wilkes, Esq., Barrister.

Mr. John Remington Mills, formerly M.P. for Wycombe, at Tunbridge Wells, on the 22nd inst., aged eighty-two. Mr. Mills was a well-known member of the Congregationalist body, and his liberality to its religious and benevolent institutions led to his being appointed treasurer to several of them. Mr. Mills was for some years member of Parliament for the borough of Wycombe, and was on two occasions the Liberal candidate for Leeds, losing the seat at his second attempt by two votes. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for Finsbury in 1861.

In the obituary notice last week of the Baroness Bray, the second of her Ladyship's elder sisters should have been styled the Hon. Anne Richardson (instead of Arnold), she having married, secondly, in 1847, the Rev. Henry Kemp Richardson, Rector of Leire, Leicestershire, and Rural Dean.

The sixth annual Fancy Dress Polo and United Counties' Hunt Ball took place at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Wednesday, under distinguished patronage.

Remissions of rent have been made as follows:—The Earl of Dechester has announced his intention to deduct 10 per cent from the rents of his Wiltshire tenants during the current year. Mr. Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, and neighbouring landlords have made similar announcements. Captain William Duberly, Gaynes Hall, St. Neot's, has resolved to return to his tenantry in Huntingdonshire 20 per cent upon the half year's rent due last month. Mr. John C. Scott, J.P., has made an abatement of 10 per cent to the tenants on his estate at Lack, West Killinhill. Colonel T. W. Roberts, of Cranbrook, High Sheriff of Kent, has allowed the tenants on his Glassenbury estate a reduction of 20 per cent on their rents. The Rev. R. B. Hugessen, of Mersham Rectory, Kent, has allowed the tithe-payers an abatement of 10 per cent on the half year's tithes. Mr. J. Corbett, M.P., has announced to the tenants on his Ynys-y-Maengwyn estate, Merionethshire, that he will make them the same remission as he had promised to his tenants in Worcestershire—at the rate of 20 per cent on the rents paid up for the half year ending Michaelmas last. Mr. Leonard Morrogh, of Dublin, the master of the Ward Union hounds, has given his tenants on the Ballinacoulty property, in the county of Waterford, a reduction of 20 per cent on last March rents.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Robert Henry Allan, J.P., D.L., late of Blackwell Hall and Blackwell Grange, in the county of Durham, who died on the 28th ult., has been proved in the Durham District Registry by his widow, and Major-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., M.P., Arthur Lucas, and Edward Hutchinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator directs his executors to provide services of communion plate of solid silver, embossed, and of the best quality and design, with a handsome oak chest or safe, for the parish churches (eighteen in number) where his estates are situate or where he has resided. All his pictures, manuscripts, illustrated works, books, and plate are to be preserved as heirlooms at Blackwell Hall; and the family portraits and oil-paintings at Blackwell Grange are to be preserved as heirlooms with that mansion. He gives to his widow an immediate pecuniary legacy and the income from the sum of £40,000 Reduced Bank Annuities during her widowhood, and a life interest in the Blackwell Hall estate. He gives pecuniary legacies to his brother-in-law, Mr. E. H. Maling, to his nephews and niece, Mr. Edward Allan Maling, Mr. Neville Lambton Burne and Mrs. Joanna Maria Gray; to his cousin, Mr. Henry Roberts Allan Johnson; to his friend Mr. Longstaffe, "the Historian of Darlington;" to his friend Sir John Bernard Burke and to Lady Alice Havelock: also a legacy of £500 to the Darlington Hospital, and handsome legacies to his outdoor and domestic servants, and to his former servants William Jamieson and John Robinson. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty. He devises to his brother, Mr. George Thomas Allan, a life interest in his Girsby estate; and to his cousin, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, M.P. for Sunderland, a life interest in his Newton Grange estate, also a life interest in his Blackwell Hall estate, after Mrs. Allan's death, and a life interest in the Blackwell Grange estates, subject to the interest of Mr. George Thomas Allan therein. He devises his Barton estates and residuary real estate to his trustees, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Mr. Arthur Lucas, and Mr. Edward Hutchinson, upon trust, to accumulate the income for twenty-one years, and to invest the accumulations in the purchase of landed estates in the county of Durham and the North Riding of the county of York; and, subject to these provisions, the whole of the testator's real estate and accumulations is entailed upon Major-General Sir Henry Havelock and his sons, with the remainder, in default of male issue, to the sons of the late Joshua Havelock, who was a younger son of the illustrious soldier Sir Henry Havelock, with an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the late Colonel William Havelock, a brother of the late Sir Henry Havelock, and who was killed in the engagement at Ramnagur during the Sikh war in 1848. The residue of the testator's personalty is to be laid out in land, and settled in the same manner as his residuary real estate; and all persons succeeding to the estates are to assume the name and arms of Allan. By codicils to the will the executors are directed to apply the sum of £300 towards providing a peal of bells for Trinity Church, Darlington, and to furnish Mr. Longstaffe with a sum of £1000 to enable him to complete Mr. Surtees' "History of Durham." The testator has also provided for the distribution of doles amongst the poor at Darlington, Blackwell, and Barton.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1879) with two codicils (dated Aug. 8 and 21 following) of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, P.C., formerly one of the Vice-Chancellors of the High Court of Chancery, who died at his residence, Clyffe, near Dorchester, on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Edward Leigh Kindersley, the son, and William Park Dickens, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves £30,000 in the Government funds upon trust for the widow and children of his deceased son, the Rev. Richard Cockburn Kindersley; £9000 to his daughter, Mrs. Wilson; £4000 to his son-in-law, the Hon. William Byron, the two latter in addition to the sums settled on their respective marriages; an annuity of £100 for life to his sister, Miss Caroline Kindersley, and other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his said son, Edward Leigh Kindersley.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1879) of Mr. James Hemingway, late of Macclesfield, Cheshire, contractor, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by James Willans and William McGregor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Hemingway, his household furniture and effects and £700 per annum for life; to his executors, £500 each; to his son, Charles Robert Hemingway, £500; to Martha Pearson and Elizabeth Read, both of Cardiff, and to Eliza Bowen and Ruth Nunney, then respectively in his service, life annuities of £30 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated June 21, 1875) with four codicils (dated Aug. 6 and Sept. 16, 1877, and Jan. 26 and June 8, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Keyser, late of the Cross of the Oak, Berkhamstead, Herts, who died on the 14th ult., at No. 25, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, was proved on the 13th inst. by Charles Keyser, the brother, William Williams, and Frederick Charles Keyser, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Keyser, £1000, all his chattels personal and movable effects, except money and securities for money, and £500 per annum for life, in addition to the income secured to her by settlement; to his son-in-law, Lord William Brook Phipps, £500; provision is also made for his son, Walter William Keyser, and a special annuity given to his daughter, Emily Mary, on the death or second marriage of her mother. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for all his children, except his said son Walter William.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1875) with three codicils (dated March 7 and July, 1878, and May 22, 1879) of Mrs. Caroline Batty, late of Neville Lodge, No. 34, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, who died on Sept. 1 last, was proved on the 18th inst. by Robert Fillingham and William Henry Withall, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £1000 each to the City Orthopaedic Hospital, Hatton-garden; St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington; the Convalescent Hospital for East London; at present established at Snaresbrook; the Charing-cross Hospital, West Strand; the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlwood; St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old-street road; the Middlesex Hospital, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the Convalescent Hospital, Walton-on-Thames; the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, Bucks; the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead; the Dudley Stuart House of Refuge, Market-street, Paddington; the Field-lane Night Refuge; the Female Orphan Home, Stanmore; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; the Cripples' Home, Kensington; the City of London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Houseless Poor Asylum, Playhouse-yard, City; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square

Bloomsbury, and St. John's Foundation School for the Education of the Sons of Poor Clergymen; £500 each to the Queen Charlotte Lying-In Hospital; the Lying-In Hospital, York-road, Lambeth; the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor; the Royal Medical College, Epsom; and the Charity Organisation Society, Buckingham-street, Adelphi; £500 upon trust for Joseph Bell, and if any part of this sum is left at his decease it is to go to the City of London Truss Society; and £1000 upon trust for her brother, Philip Oliver, for life; at his decease £500, part thereof, is to go to the London City Mission Seaside House, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and the other £500 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the Children of the Poor, Old Kent-road. The residue of her property she leaves to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The will (dated July 24, 1811) with three codicils (dated Aug. 29, 1850; Oct. 15, 1861; and Sept. 8, 1866) of Mr. Thomas Burgoyne, late of Stratford-place, St. Marylebone, who died on the 12th ult., at Treveux, near Limpsfield, Surrey, was proved on the 12th inst., by Robert Milnes, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves any estate or interest he may be entitled to under his father's will to his brother John Charles Burgoyne. The remainder of his property goes to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1876) of Mr. Robert Algernon Smith-Dorrien, late of Haresfoot, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Mary Ann Smith-Dorrien, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1878) of Mr. Henry Ellis, late of Leamington, shipowner, who died on May 21 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Edward Davies and Thomas Wolfeostan, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives annuities to his brothers and sister; and, after making provision for his other children, leaves the remainder of his property to his sons, Henry Richard Pincombe and Charles.

The will (dated May 24, 1875) of Mr. Richard John Colman, late of the Prebendal Thame, Oxford, licensed victualler, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by William Robert Brooks and Henry Prockter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of the bequest of nineteen guineas to each of his executors, the only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children. The deceased owned several public-houses at Bethnal-green, Hackney-wick, Hornsey-rise, and Stepney.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1877) of Mrs. Jane Galt or Black, late of No. 2, George-square, Edinburgh, who died on Aug. 13 last, at Maudsley Cottage, Eskbank, was proved on Sept. 13, 1879, in Edinburgh, by her sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies of £100 to two of her nieces and a grand-nephew, a donation to the Medical Benevolent Fund, and an annuity to her housekeeper. The residue of the estate, real and personal, divided between her said sons.

The offices of the County Courts will be closed on Dec. 26, 27, and 29.

Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., at the close of his second lecture on "Greek Art," which was delivered last Saturday evening at the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, referred again to the fact that in the cellars of the British Museum there lay buried some original works of the Grecian sculptors which formed part of the Townley collection, for which the nation paid £25,000 in the early part of this century. He wished to state that the trustees of the Museum were in no way to blame in the matter. The trustees were not responsible for the present state of chaos in connection with various collections; in point of fact, for the last twenty-five years they had never ceased from time to time to address memorials to successive Governments pointing out the crowded state of the Museum. Anybody who wishes to satisfy himself upon this point had only to turn to the official records, where they would find that the burden of the song of the trustees had been, "Give us more space;" but that space had not been provided. It was not for him to say whether the House of Commons thought it a matter worth pressing upon the Government or whether the fault lay with the British public; but if the public cried out long enough and loud enough a remedy would be found for the crowded state of some of the collections. So long as the public showed indifference in the matter the Government would stave off the expenditure to a "more convenient season."

The annual meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Monday at the Mansion House. Sir Francis Lytett presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor. The Council in their report stated that the seventh year of the operation of the fund had realised £26,501 as compared with £24,904 in 1878, notwithstanding the unusual financial depression of the times and a very wet Hospital Sunday. The number of contributing congregations had also exceeded that of the previous year. The committee of distribution recommended a sum of £22,804 to eighty-one hospitals, and £2157 to forty-six dispensaries. One per cent of the gross receipts, £260, had been set aside for the purchase of surgical appliances. The report was adopted unanimously. The committee of the Middlesex Hospital applied that those patients who came to that institution with orders for surgical appliances from the fund should be made to pass under the ordinary rule by which out-patients were to present themselves with letters from governors. They also suggested that the fund should furnish them with surgical appliance tickets for presentation to suitable out-patients applying to them. The Council determined that they could not alter the existing arrangements for twelve months at least. The annual meeting of constituents was fixed for the middle of December.

A number of objects from Zululand, lent by her Majesty, have been placed for public view at the South Kensington Museum. Some of them illustrate local customs, such as the head-ring worn by married Zulu men. Some are parts of the personal adornments, such as the combs, snuff-bottles, &c.; and there is also a necklace as worn by Kaffirs, while the scanty toilet requirements are represented by a body-scraper. The only commercial illustrations are a wicker basket for carrying fruit and a pair of wicker spoons for straining beer. The basket was taken at Upoco in June. A wooden pipe from Pondoland and some Kaffir snuff differ little from similar British comforts in appearance. From Secoceni's country there is a signal whistle. The collection is small, but has an interest of its own at the present time. Another addition to the museum, made on Friday last, is a collection of ancient pottery and metal objects from the Indian graves of the United States of Columbia, South America, lent by Mr. Percy Brandon. They are placed near the Schliemann collection, and the juxtaposition brings out strongly the similarity of form in the cinerary urns. The gold ornaments consist of hair-pins of modern, as they were also of Roman, type, and other pins apparently for ornament. There are also what seem to be nose-rings. Among the pottery are figures of squat shape and unpleasant faces, supposed to represent deities. No dates are assigned to any of the objects.



THE CAPTIVITY OF CETEWAYO: THE EX-KING APPRECIATES THE HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

THE CAPTIVE KING CETEWAYO.

The deposed King of Zululand continues to reside in the Castle at Capetown, where he is for the present kept in custody, till her Majesty's Government shall have sent out definitive instructions regarding him; and he is gradually becoming acquainted with many British and Colonial fashions or habits of life. Though, before leaving his native country he saw perhaps more than he liked of some of our military corps, it was but lately, at Capetown, that he was personally introduced to the gallant 91st Regiment, Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, who had nevertheless done good service in the war. An officer of that regiment, Lieutenant H. A. Schank, Instructor of Musketry, who had the opportunity of visiting King Cetewayo at the Castle, on the 21st ult., invited him to hear the martial music of the Highland pipers, with which the Zulu monarch was very much pleased, taking off his Kilmarnock cap and waving it as an applauding salute, while expressing, in his native language, thanks and approval of the treat they afforded to his ears. We are indebted to Lieutenant Schank for a Sketch of this interesting scene. There used to be a piper in the Transvaal, who was temporarily attached to the suite of "The Gunn of Gunn," in the days of the Lydenburg Company of Volunteers; and of whose performances an amusing story is told by Dr. Rowland Atcherley in his "Trip to Boerland." But that musician, if he ever crossed the Zulu frontier, had no opportunity of proving his skill in the Royal presence of Cetewayo; and it never occurred to Sir Bartle Frere, probably, to try the effect of such a "concord of sweet sounds," by way of conciliating the formidable potentate with whom we have taken so much trouble in our recent most costly war.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

The fine new iron screw steam-ship Arizona, belonging to the Guion Line, on her way from New York to Liverpool, on Friday, the 7th inst., had a perilous encounter with an iceberg, three hundred miles east of St. John's, Newfoundland. There were 149 passengers, amongst whom was one of the owners, Mr. S. B. Guion. Some had retired to their berths for the night, while others were enjoying themselves in different ways. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, there was a fearful crash, and the ship was felt to shiver from stem to stern. All were in consternation, and it was believed that the ship was sinking fast. Happily, it soon proved that the damage was not such as to cause immediate danger to their lives. The ship, which is of 5600 tons register, built on the most approved principles, has seven water-tight compartments. The water that came in was confined to the fore compartment; so the steamer was able to make for St. John's, arriving there on the Sunday morning. It was found, by further examination, that about 25 ft. more or less, of her bows had been smashed by the collision. She lay for repairs at the wharf of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, St. John's. Mr. Guion at once telegraphed to New York for another steamer to convey the passengers to Liverpool. They were taken by the Allan steam-ship Caspian on the 13th inst., and were brought to Liverpool, arriving last Saturday. Their testimony is highly in favour of the conduct of Captain Jones, of the Arizona, and his officers. From the statement made it appears that the second officer was in charge of the watch at the time of the accident, the captain having left the deck a few minutes before. The wind was north, the sea calm, and the sky rather cloudy, while the ship was steaming at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. Suddenly there was a violent shock and recoil, and the passengers excitedly rushed on deck to ascertain

the cause. It was found to have been through collision with a huge iceberg with a base of about 500 feet, and rising to a considerable height. The shouts of the passengers and the noise of the lumps of ice falling on the steamer's deck were very distracting, but the captain was equal to the occasion. After extricating the ship from the neighbourhood of the iceberg he soon got the deck cleared of the ice with which it was strewn, and the passengers calmed down when they saw there was no longer any danger of the pinnacles of ice toppling over on to the ship. Prompt measures were adopted to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by the Arizona. It was



DAMAGED BOWS OF THE STEAM-SHIP ARIZONA, FROM CONTACT WITH AN ICEBERG.

discovered that she had been struck in the fore peak, but the bulkhead was intact. Pieces of iron from the bow were scattered about. No more serious casualty occurred among either cabin or steerage passengers than being thrown down by the violence of the collision.

Our illustration, showing the smashed condition of the stem and bows of the Arizona, as she lay at the repairing-wharf, is from a photograph by Mr. G. A. Pitts, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

COSTUME BALL AT COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

The Committee of Visitors of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, gave a ball at the institution last week, inviting a large number of their friends to attend in costume for the amusement of the patients. As a spectacle the entertainment was all that could be desired. The costumes were varied in character and generally bright in colour, and some of the patients had, from common and inexpensive materials, made fancy dresses of extraordinary design. Several of the male attendants, as negro serenaders and clowns, afforded great amusement by their duties to those of the patients who, not being allowed to go on the floor to dance, were seated in the lower gallery at the end of the great hall in which the entertainment was given. There are at present about 2200 patients in the asylum, and of these nearly 600 were present in the room, about 130 males and 110 females being in costume. The visitors numbered over 200, and among those present were Sir W. H. Wyatt, Sir James Tyler, Mr. Sedgwick, chairman of the Leavesden Asylum, many of the Committee of Visitors, Dr. E. Sheppard and Mr. W. G. Marsall, the resident medical superintendents respectively of the male and female departments of the asylum, and Mr. J. S. Skaife, clerk to the Committee of Visitors. The medical superintendents find that such entertainments have a very beneficial effect upon certain classes of the patients, the excitement of preparation for weeks before the event affording them much harmless diversion. The chaplain, the Rev. H. Hawkins, is trying to form an association for the after care of convalescents, of whom many on leaving such institutions suffer great hardships from the difficulty of obtaining employment, and the impossibility in too many cases of finding the comfort, the sanitary conditions, and the freedom from anxiety which are essential to health and usefulness. During the evening, between the dances, there was some singing by a few of the female attendants and patients, who had been helped by Miss Wyatt to learn several pretty choral pieces. The dance music was played by Mr. Eaton's band. Mr. G. Blake, the steward, had decorated the ball-room and supper-room very tastefully with flags, festoons of coloured cloth, and flowers.

CANADA.—PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

The seductive balminess of the Indian summer has utterly collapsed; the "pleasing illusion, whereby men have been beguiled by its 'dreamy and magical light' into a feeling of false security, has been suddenly and rudely dispelled by blast of wind and rain and sleet and leaden skies. The forests, which last week were blushing in all their wealth of crimson glory, are now shivering in naked misery as they bend before the pitiless gale. All too suddenly comes this transition from the most delightful phase of the changing year to the rawest and most unpleasant. The dry exhilarating air of the actual winter is enjoyable enough, but this weather that follows the Indian summer is execrable. It is, however, useful in its way. We know it will soon be succeeded by the snow-storms and biting north winds that usher in the real winter, and we make our preparations accordingly.

The windows are amongst the first things attended to. Duplicate sashes are brought from their summer resting-places, and fitted tightly behind those that have done duty through the summer—the second windows being generally put in so as to be flush with the outer walls of the house. And capital things these double windows are, the dry inclosed air



CHARACTERS IN THE COSTUME BALL AT COLNEY HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

being a barrier that even the great Canadian frosts do not very easily penetrate. By-the-way, it seems strange that these comfortable windows, which are common enough on the Continent, as well as in America, are so rarely seen in England. With double windows we should cease to complain of draughty rooms, and the din and uproar of the streets would be excluded. A pretty effect can be made by utilising the space between the windows as a miniature greenhouse.

But the grand feature in the preparations for a Canadian winter is the "fixing" of the stoves and stove-piping. Fire-places, as in England, are scarcely any use at all in the Dominion. They cannot afford out there to let the heat rush headlong up the dark straight shaft of a chimney away into the hungry air outside. Not until it has worked its way through tortuous lengths of stove-piping—traversing the length and breadth and depth of their houses—do they reluctantly part with the heat sent forth from their wood and coal fires. But the "fixing" of this stove-piping, what work it is! Thrice happy he who at this stage of the winter preparations can escape

taking a share in the putting up of these unsightly but useful things. The writer's circumstances while in Canada were unhappily not such that he could leave this work to others; for "helps" of the gentler sex turn with ineffable scorn from this part of the domestic economy, and men-servants he had none. First of all, the stove has to be brought from the lumber-room and put in its allotted place. Then commences the task of jointing together a number of stove-pipes—each pipe, which is made of sheet-iron, or tin, being about two feet and a half long, with a diameter of about seven inches. The first length is soon adjusted in its place—a miniature chimney rising from the back of the stove. The second and perhaps the third are fixed without many expletives of wrath. But henceforth the work requires the patience of a Job. In taking the innumerable bits of piping to pieces in the spring of the year, they invariably get more or less dented at the ends; and as each of these bits must fit exactly into another, so that no smoke escape into the rooms, the labour may perhaps be dimly imagined. Having reached a yard or

more of the ceiling—according to the height of the room—the piping breaks off at right-angles and runs parallel with the ceiling until it pierces the wall and enters another room. But too often, before one room's piping has been completed, the whole comes to the ground, to the dismay of the lady of the house—especially if it be in a drawing-room—and some mild language, or otherwise, on the part of her unhappy husband.

In houses where there is a stove to every room the work is somewhat simplified, but where this cannot be afforded the task of carrying the piping from room to room is truly appalling. At the end of the day's labour—probably uncompleted—it is small wonder if the wife be found in tears, the bread-winner at the nearest whisky-tavern, the children crouching in some out-of-the-way corner, and the dog in another with his tail between his legs.

Coal stoves are becoming prevalent in the towns, but wood is still the fuel used in the country; and even in towns wood is the favourite for hall stoves. An Englishman does not readily part with his prejudices; and loving, as he does, to see

his hearths aglow with blazing fires, he takes anything but kindly to the black iron boxes that hide nearly all the fire-light from view; consequently, in many an emigrant's home may be seen, in addition to the American one, the familiar English fireplace. But, cheery and heart-warming though our English fires undoubtedly are, they are of scarcely any use in Canada, except where there are great open hearths capable of accommodating blocks of timber like the yule-logs they used to have in Merrie England. Aye, and should there be any of the spirits of our forefathers haunting our Western colony, there's many and many a farmhouse in the older settlements, from whose great open hearths is sent forth such a ruddy glow as must gladden even their ghostly Saxon hearts.

When the windows and stoves have been attended to, little remains for townsfolk in the way of winter preparations beyond a general refurbishing of sleighs and cutters, and the shaking-out and re-lining of buffalo robes and bear skins. Far otherwise is it with the farmer, who, do what he will, generally finds something left undone when the frost comes and holds the country in its iron grip.

Now is the time of all others when laggards in farming grumble their hardest. The "cold snap" steals insidiously upon them, and arrests the "Fall" ploughing before they have got through half their task, or perhaps before their root-cellars and "pits" have been banked with earth, or even the roots are out of the ground; or before the re-staking of the troublesome snake-fences has been commenced. Very bitterly do they complain of the inexorable climate, as they gaze ruefully at their unstored roots and unstaked fences, their unploughed acres, their unprepared stables and cattle-sheds, their unhusked corn, and other things left undone which ought to have been done. But it must not be thought from the above that the yeomen of the Dominion are more apt to be backward in their work than farmers elsewhere. Canada is not a country to encourage drones. And of those who are caught napping when the frost comes stealing stealthily over the land, this at least must be said in their favour: their thoughts instantly turn to the dumb creatures under their care, even to the exclusion for the time being of the comfort of their own homes. In all the stables and cattle-sheds upright posts with boards nailed across are placed so as to form double walls as it were, the space between being tightly packed with hay and straw, the doors are made snug, and everything arranged so that both horses and cattle may feel comfortable in spite of the intense frosts that are at hand. The sheep are rarely brought into their winter quarters until the beginning of December, by which time the ground in most parts of Ontario has become so deeply embedded in snow that not even these persistent foragers can any longer find their way to a blade of grass. In the Lower Province, where the winter sets in earlier, the sheep are brought into their sheds in November.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The entries of cattle are exceedingly large this year. Sheep and pigs are a fair show; and the roots, contrary to general expectation, form the largest collection ever seen in Bingley Hall. £2700 is the amount of prizes given for meritorious specimens in almost every branch of agriculture, including the too-much-neglected one, poultry, which is here seen in perfection. Turkey cocks are found weighing close on 40 lb. each; geese, 50 lb. the pair; ducks, over 20 lb. the couple; fowls, up to 12 lb. each.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the railway companies as to excursion-trains from all parts.

The judging commences to-day (Saturday), when the charge for admission is 10s., except to life members, who have free admission to the whole show, in addition to other privileges.

Next Monday, Dec. 1 (the admission being by subscribers' tickets or payment of 5s.), is considered the ladies' day, when the élite of the midland counties are present in large numbers; for Tuesday and Wednesday (1s. days) numerous excursion-trains are announced; and on Wednesday and Thursday the working classes and children are admitted at the reduced rate of sixpence, after five p.m.

The Prince of Wales, a large exhibitor at the Norfolk Fat Cattle Show, took the first prize in the shorthorn heifer class, the first prize in the red-poll steer class, and the first prize in the Southdown wether class. Mr. Robert Wortley, of Suffolk, Aylsham, took the £100 champion prize with a Hereford. Mr. Colman, M.P., took four first prizes in the cattle classes and also prizes in the Southdown classes. The show was a good one.

The food imports at Liverpool last week from the United States were remarkable for the smallness of the live-stock supply, which amounted only to 200 cattle, not a single head of sheep or pigs having arrived. Fresh meat arrivals, on the other hand, were much in excess of the previous week, when, however, the quantity was much below the weekly average. Five steamers arrived last week, having on board collectively 4804 quarters of beef, 568 carcasses of mutton, and fifty pigs. All of these vessels were from the United States.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Venus on the morning of the 10th, near Mercury on the 13th. She is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 18th, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 21st, and near Mars, being west of the planet, during the evening hours of the 23rd and early morning hours of the 24th, and east of the planet during the evening hours of the same day. She is nearest the Earth on the 12th, and at her greatest distance on the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 6th at 43 minutes after 7h. in the afternoon.	
New Moon " 13th " 4 " 11 " morning.	
First Quarter " 20th " 16 " 11 " morning.	
Full Moon " 28th " 16 " 4 " morning.	

The third Eclipse of the year is a very small one of the Moon on Dec. 28, visible from England. The beginning of the eclipse is at 3h. 37m. p.m. The time of the Moon rising on this day is 3h. 47m. p.m., ten minutes after the eclipse has begun. The middle of the eclipse will be at 4h. 26m. p.m., and it will end at a quarter past five o'clock. At the time of the greatest phase, or at the middle of the eclipse, only one sixth part of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

Mercury is badly situated for observation at the beginning of the month. He sets on the 2nd at 4h. 45m., and on the 11th nearly with the Sun. He rises on the 12th at 7h. 22m. a.m., on the 17th at 6h. 34m. a.m., or one hour and a half before the Sun; on the 22nd at 6h. 13m. a.m., or 1h. 53m. before the Sun; on the 27th he rises 1h. 57m. before sunrise, and on the last day he rises at 6h. 14m. a.m. He is in his ascending node on the 5th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 10th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the same day, near the Moon on the 13th, stationary among the stars on the 20th, and at his greatest western elongation (22 deg. 30min.) on the 30th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 3h. 26m. a.m.; on the 17th at 3h. 45m. a.m.; on the 27th at 4h. 7m. a.m.; and on the last day of the year at 4h. 15m. a.m. She is at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 47 min.) on the 4th, near the Moon on the 10th, and at her least distance from the Sun on the 13th.

Mars is visible till the morning hours, setting on the 8th at 5h. 13m. a.m., on the 18th at 4h. 31m. a.m., on the 28th at 3h. 58m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 49m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 16th, and near the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 5m. p.m., on the 15th at 9h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 9h. 7m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 10h. 35m. p.m., on the 17th at 10h. 4m. p.m., on the 27th at 9h. 33m. p.m., and on the last day of

the year at 9h. 21m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 47m. p.m., on the 15th at 4h. 59m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 4h. 5m. p.m.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 1h. 42m. a.m., on the 18th at 1h. 3m. a.m., on the 28th at 0h. 25m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 14m. a.m., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is stationary among the stars on the 13th, near the Moon the 21st, and in quadrature with the Sun on the last day of the year. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 56m. p.m.; on the 15th at 7h. 1m. p.m.; and on the last day of the year at 5h. 59m. p.m.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J S (Middleboro').—Your first question was answered last week. The names of the editors appear upon the titlepage of the publication mentioned.

L H B (Bermondsey).—Thanks for your note. We shall be obliged for an early report next time. Your letter is dated ten days after the event.

H J C A (Cornhill).—Many thanks for the tourney problem. We will endeavour to find space for it.

M H C (Twyford).—After 1. R to K 5th, if Black play 1. P to B 5th, White continues with 2. Kt to B 2nd, &c.

WILKIE (Blackheath).—See answer to M H C.

F W (Endellin).—In No. 1865 the answer to 1. Kt to Q B 7th is 1. P queens.

A M M (Wimbleton).—The position is too simple.

DELTA (Kirkconnell).—Thanks for your very interesting budget.

W C (Cheltenham).—The problem shall appear soon.

J B (Montreal).—We are obliged for the game.

CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1863 received from Jane Nepveu, Wilkie, Bolts-ridge, A T Ridding, R T King, M H Moorhouse, and Julia Short.

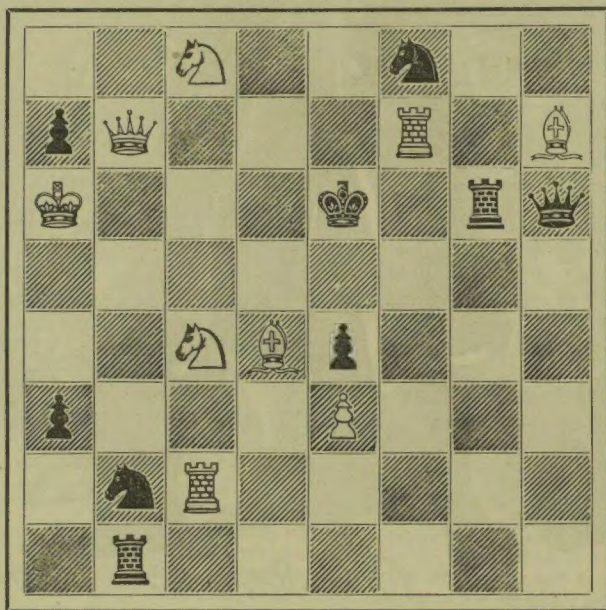
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1864 received from Scotia, G T B Kyngdon, Baby, Underwood, Jane Nepveu, W H Blyth, A H Tongue, Bryanston Chess Club, J M F (Dublin), C F Ansell (Malaga), Thomas Lancaster, Wilkie, Orazio, Robert Bamlet, Old Black Bull (Padiham), Z Ingold, Cant, Hereford, D Bell, W Williams, J Bumstead, B M Allen, M H Moorhouse, Norman Rumblelow, H J Baker, W J C B, and R T King.

CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1865 received from H B C Darragh, C S Cox, G and B, E L Green, Copiapino, H Langford, East Marden, E Elebury, Jupiter Junior, A Chapman, L Angliby, Lulu, T Greenbank, Ben Nevis, W de P Croozes, E H H V, Medlagos, N Warner, An Old Hand, D McIntosh, Tobias, Wilkie, Black Watch, Bryanston Chess Club, E P Vulliamy, Helen Lee, B I Dyke, D W Kell, W Hoskin, G L Mayne, R T King, S Reynolds, J Lane, Shadforth, Elsie, R Ingersoll, M O Halloran, Wanstead, Underwood, Problematics, James Dobson, Thorpe Reading-Room, W M Curtis, R Gray, Nerina, Kitten, J M F (Dublin), W D Jones, C F Jones, H Brewster, R Jessop, D Templeton, G T B Kyngdon, Orazio, Brice B, Alpha, R F N Banks, L Noren, Robert Bamlet, N Cator, Dr F St, S Farrant, Old Black Bull (Padiham), H Barrett, G Fosbrooke, Boltsridge, R H Brooks, G L C, A T Ridding, R Bohm (Vienna), E L G, Z Ingold, T H Lee, Warner, F A Bright, A R, W S Leest, Pops, J W W, Dabbell, H E Freeman, William Scott, John Baines, Cant, Fred West, Julius C Wollraugh, C H Coster, B M Allen, W Leeson, A J H (Rugby), Eustochus, D Williams, Norman Rumblelow, Julia Short, Jules Hoede, W B Wood, Johnnie, and J R Dow.

PROBLEM No. 1867.

By JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It has always been the fashion to speak of Correspondence Chess as a very dull entertainment for those engaged in it, and of the record of games so played as destitute of interest for the general reader. In nine cases out of ten, the reproach is not altogether undeserved, but the famous match between London and Edinburgh, which led to the revival of an old opening, since known as the Scotch Gambit, is a notable exception, and to this we may now add the match between England and America. This match was begun two years ago, and its progress has been marked by several noteworthy incidents. Some months ago, Mr. Frech, of Washington closed one of the games he was conducting with the announcement of a forced win in the extraordinary number of forty-three moves; a few weeks later Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, opposed to Mr. Gossip, one of the strongest of the English team, announced a mate in thirty-five moves, and has since then informed her adversary that in the second game between them he would be mated, against the best play, in twenty-one moves! Mrs. Gilbert has more than once before displayed a very remarkable aptitude for chess analysis, but her last exploits are unparalleled in the history of chess by correspondence. We give one of the Games below, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the *Hartford Times*.

WHITE (Mrs. Gilbert).	BLACK (Mr. Gossip).	WHITE (Mrs. Gilbert).	BLACK (Mr. Gossip).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	There is, however, no other way of bringing the Q R into the game.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	28. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
5. Castles	Kt takes P	29. R to Q B 4th	Q R to Q sq
6. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 4th	30. R to B 3rd	Q to B 3rd
7. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	31. Q R to K 3rd	R to K B sq
8. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd		
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd	He has nothing better to do. White threatened to win the Rook by 32. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), &c.	
9. Kt to Q 2nd seems preferable.		32. Q to K 2nd	R to Q 5th
10. B to K 3rd	Castles	33. Q to R 5th	
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	The winning move.	
12. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
13. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd	34. Q to R 6th	P to Kt 3rd
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	35. R to R 3rd	Q R to Kt 2nd

The attempt to develop the Bishop on this side falls against the correct play of his adversary. Perhaps a safer line of play here would have been 14. P to Kt 3rd, followed by 15. Kt to Kt 2nd.

15. R to Q B sq B to Kt 2nd
16. P to Q B 4th P takes B P
17. Kt to Q B 5th

Very well conceived. Whether the Knight is captured or not, the adverse Bishop is imprisoned for the time.

17. B to Q B sq
18. R takes P R to Kt sq
19. P to Q Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd Q to Kt 3rd
21. R to Q R 4th Kt takes Kt
22. P takes Kt B to K 2nd
23. Kt to Q 4th K to R sq
24. Q to B 2nd B to B 5th
25. B to B 2nd B takes B
26. Q takes B R to K sq
27. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 2nd

The movements of this unfortunate piece appear exceedingly weak and purposeless.

A match between the Chess Clubs of Bermondsey and the Railway Clearing House was played at the rooms of the latter on Monday last. There were twelve players on each side, and Bermondsey won by eight points to four. This club was also successful in a match when opposed to the North London Club a few weeks ago, but by the narrow majority of a unit.

FAIRY-MUSHROOMS AND FAIRY-RINGS.

Fairy-mushrooms in fairy-rings are what we meet with when in the country at this time of the year, the latter being those bright green circles which then show so vividly on lawns, and meadows, and on turfed hill-sides, and the former, agarics that grow there; the term "fairy" being given them from their place of growth, as the making of "midnight" mushrooms, as Shakespeare called them, was thought to be the pastime of that elfin tribe who were accustomed to hold their revels within those rings—"those green, sour ringlets whereof the ewe not bites"—and then to "creep into acorn-cups and hide them there." Formerly the term for fairy-rings was "fairy-orbs," as we see where the chief of the group tells her office to Puck—"and I serve the fairy queen, to dew her orbs upon the green;" that was, after they had been parched by the pressure of the fairy feet. Thus Titania says to Oberon, alluding to her elves, "if you will patiently dance in our round, and see our moonlight revels, go with us"—those revels that commenced after midnight—"the iron tongue of midnight hath told twelve; 'tis almost fairy time"—and lasted till dawn—"now until the break of day, through this house each fairy stray"—the time being occupied with songs and dances—"and this ditty after me, sing and dance it trippingly."

This notion as to the cause of the rings being the dancing of the fairies was held by Drayton, too, who says, "they in their courses make that round, in meadows called the fairy ground;" and Aubrey also alludes to them as "greene circles made by sprites on grasse," who had been "dancing rounde and rounde." So, too, Barnes, in his "Dorset Poems," where he speaks of the little fairies that come by moonlight, when no other feet "do tread the dewy grass but theirs, and meet and dance away together in a ring." In Wales, too, the same notion is prevalent, and it is to be found also in Sweden and Belgium, where they call these rings "elf-dances."

Few subjects, indeed, have afforded more material for discussion than have those same fairy-rings, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1790-1 many theories were advanced respecting them. Thus, Priestly advocated electricity, an opinion that others then held and which some still credit, and Leybourne joined him, in ascribing to the "sulphurous lightning's dreadful glare" the circles "which the vulgar style the rings of fairies;" and this theory was warmly maintained by Mr. Jessop in the *Philosophical Transactions*, he being influenced by the testimony of a friend, who, "walking abroad in a storm of thunder and lightning, observed a round circle, of about four or five yards' diameter, whose rim was a foot broad, newly burnt bare, as appeared from the colour and brittleness of the grass-roots." Darwin, too, took up this vein, and he thus expressed it in his "Botanic Garden:" "so from the clouds the playful lightning wings, rives the firm oaks, or prints the fairy-rings."

Following this fancy of celestial fire came that of a terrestrial one, or bonfire, as also another theory—the underground workings of mole-cricket and moles, as was urged by Mr. Lees in his long and elaborate paper in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*. This theory had, however, been previously broached in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as well as by Mr. Pennant, and as there is quite as much to be said for it as against it, we will here epitomise Mr. Lee's opinion. He says the mole, by its burrowing, causes the grass to wither, and that the spores of agarics "that are floating in the air" rest then on its dry surface, grow into spawn, and enlarge into fungi, which, dying in their turn, the ground is thus fertilised, and the grass thereby stimulated "to a greener and ranker growth." Molehills, which the mole throws up in his travels, must not here be confounded with the great molehill in which he lives, and which is of very large size, and circular.

But whether the theory of Mr. Lees be the right one or no, Professor Buckman, who says that "anything which may tend to kill a given area of grass may be the beginning of a fairy-ring," is with him in one sense, and so is Withering in another, as he states, as his opinion, that he is satisfied "the verdant circles called fairy-rings are caused by the growth of fairy-mushrooms," and that "when the ring is brown and bare the spawn of the fungus will be found under the soil, but when the grass has grown green and rank the spawn will have disappeared." Dr. Wollaston, in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1807, maintained this theory, though doubting Withering's statement as to the non-existence of spawn beneath the rings, and it would seem with some show of reason, for White, of Selborne, found that fairy-rings appeared on the green turf which he brought from the downs for his garden, and he says "the cause, occasion—call it what you will—of fairy-rings subsists in the turf and is conveyable with it: the seeds are in the turf." We ourselves, too, know of an instance where, in an attempt to get rid of those rings on a lawn by digging deeply, spawn was found at the depth of eighteen inches, and the fungi, in spite of all precautions, soon showed again, and the rings, too, with them.

It has been asserted that fungi, like orchids, are "travellers," and it is thus that the ring enlarges; but the statement refutes itself, as, while fungi scatter their spores all round, the movement of orchids is in one direction, and due to a root, which grows beside the old one, or—as is the case of that quickest traveller, the rare musk-orchis—springs from a fibre, which lengthens out from the parent plant. They thus keep growing further on, and change their place each year. The most reasonable theory, however, next to that of electricity, is that of the Rev. M. J. Berkely, who affirms that the starting-point is a fungus "whose growth unfits the soil beneath for its reproduction;" therefore, as it is only that portion of the spawn that falls "outside" the ring which is capable of being vitalised, "the ring each year grows wider till some cause intervenes to destroy the spawn."

Now, within and upon those fairy-rings grow certain fungi which are called "fairy-mushrooms," from their place of growth—the "St. George's," the "Horse," and "Champignon"—and each is edible. In England the St. George's mushroom is usually sold at the Italian warehouses, under the name of "Funghi" or "Funghi di Genoa," and in Italy a basket of early ones is the most welcome present. In Rome and Switzerland it fetches, when fresh, 15d. per lb.; but when dried 15s. per lb. is obtained for it in France and Italy. It is a mushroom that grows to an enormous size, and hence it divides, with the Horse variety, the usual honours in provincial papers. The latter kind makes good ketchup, and at Covent-garden it is chosen for it. Though it is edible when fresh, when stale it is risky. The Champignon, which is known in Scotland as "Scotch bonnet," is a smaller species, and it is used in the preparation of à-la-mode beef; and as it grows invariably in "fairy-rings," it is considered to be of all its tribe the one special "fairy mushroom."

Mushrooms, we may add, are late this year, but not so those fungi which are so very like them; and hence the casualties that have occurred "from supposed mushrooms" in London and the provinces, and the deaths from the same cause that have happened elsewhere. Besides fairy-mushrooms and fairy-rings, we meet in the autumn and winter months with those beautiful fungi called "fairy-cups," which brighten the background of our woods and lanes; and, as they are scarlet within and snow-white outside, it is no wonder they seem fitted for fairy-elves "wherefrom to sip the dew."

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill,
 INVITES INSPECTION of all that is beautiful and in
 refined taste in the arts of design as applied to useful and orna-
 mental CHINA and GLASS. His stock, which is large and
 varied to repletion, includes—
 Dinner Services for 12 persons (40 pieces) £1 15 0
 "Cottage" Dinner Services for 12 persons 0 13 6
 Gilt China Tea Services for 12 persons 0 17 0
 Gilt China Tea Services, 40 pieces, 12s.; 28 pieces, .. 0 8 6
 China Breakfast Sets, for 6 persons, 11s.; for 4 persons 0 7 0
 Toilet Services 3s. 9d. and 0 6 6
 White Stone Jugs, "The Grecian" set of three .. 0 1 3
 Quart Decanters, plain, per pair, 4s. 6d.; cut, per pair 0 5 6
 Claret Decanters (with handle) each 0 4 0
 Plain light Claret Glasses, Burgundy shape, .. per doz. 0 6 0
 Wine Glasses, plain or cut, Ports and Sherries .. 0 1 9
 Engraved Wine Glasses do. 0 3 6
 Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. per doz.; green bowl .. 0 3 0
 Half-pint Cut Tumblers per doz. 0 3 3
 Plain light Finger-Glasses, new taper shape .. 0 6 6
 Other articles proportionately cheap.
 Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
 39, LUDGATE-HILL. Established 1760.

THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.

FREDK. WALTON and CO. invite the
 Public to visit the Show-Rooms, 9, Berners-street, Oxford-
 street, London, where the decorations can be seen in various
 styles, as fixed. Wholesale only. Retail of all first-class Uphol-
 sters and Decorators in the United Kingdom.

DENT'S CATALOGUE. New Edition.

Illustrated, and describing several hundred varieties of
 Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. Will be forwarded on
 application to 61, Strand, or 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, London.

CHARLES FRODSHAM and CO.

By Appointment to her Majesty. **THREE GOLD
 MEDALS FOR CLOCKS and WATCHES.**
 Only Address, 84, Strand, London, W.C.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, request the attention
 of purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
 which, being manufactured on the premises, are confidently
 recommended for accuracy and durability.

Prices of Silver Watches.
 Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds £4 14 8
 Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped 8 13 0
 Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes .. 8 8 0
 Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
 Gold Watches.—Size for Ladies.
 Patent Lever Watches, with gold dial, jewelled .. 11 11 0
 Ditto, with richly engraved 12 12 0
 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0
 Gold Watches.—Size for Gentlemen.
 Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. 13 13 0
 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 18 18 0
 Gold Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
 Lists of Prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.
 The Goldsmiths' Alliance Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES

are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862;
 Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44s.; Gold, from 26s. Price-
 Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 78, Strand.

SPECIALITÉ.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD KEYLESS WATCH, 18-carat,
 Elaborately Engraved. Gold Dial. Perfect Movement.
 Written Guarantee for Three Years. Price £7 7s.
 Forwarded safely on receipt of Post-Office Order.
 J. SEWELL, Watch Manufacturer, 30, Cornhill,
 London; and 61, South Castle-street, Liverpool.
 Prize Medals—London, Paris, and Philadelphia.

DIAMONDS. Mr. STREETER,

JEWELLERY. New Bond-street, W.

WATCHES.

CLOCKS. SOLE INTRODUCER of

SILVER. 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

READY-MONEY VALUE
 GIVEN FOR
 READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.

CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for Painting,

Fern Printing, and Decalcomanie, Blotting-Books, Card
 Plates, Clear-Glass, &c. New Patterns just received,
 priced List free.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edware-road, London.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHRISTMAS and

NEW-YEAR CARDS.
 Miss E. G. Thompson's "FAIRYLAND" CARDS,
 and
 THE "ILLUMINATED RELIEF" CARDS.
 ARTHUR ACKERMAN, Regent-street, London, W.;
 and of all Stationers.

DE LA RUE and CO.'S PLAYING

CARDS and "DEXTER" PLAYING CARDS, with
 rounded Corners and Patent Index-Fingers. The New Patterns for
 the Season may now be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.
 Also, Patent "PIGMY" PLAYING CARDS. Wholesale only
 of the Manufacturers,
 THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS,

in great variety, prepared from Original Designs by
 Eminent Artists. Of all Booksellers and Stationers. Wholesale
 only of the Publishers,
 THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE'S EMBROIDERY PICTURES,

chromolithographed on the finest white Satin, after
 ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN WATER-COLOUR, adapted for
 insertion in all kinds of fancy needlework, for Christmas pre-
 sents, &c. Eighteen Subjects in Six Series. Of all Stationers.
 Wholesale only of THOS. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

RODRIGUES' CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

42, Piccadilly, London.

SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE and BOUDOIR,

IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVERES CHINA,
 BRONZE, and OXIDIZED SILVER, from .. 21s. to £10
 TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS 63s. to £10
 DRESSING CASES 21s. to £5
 JEWEL CASES 21s. to £5
 DESPATCH BOXES 21s. to £10
 TOURISTS' WRITING CASES 4s. 6d. to £5
 ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTING BOOKS .. 10s. 6d. to £5
 STATIONERY CASES and CABINETS 30s. to £5
 INKSTANDS 5s. to £5
 CANDLESTICKS (per Pair) 7s. 6d. to £5
 POSTAGE SCALES 8s. 6d. to £5
 WORK BOXES and BASKETS 4s. 6d. to £5
 PORTRAIT ALBUMS 21s. to £5
 CARD TRAYS and TAZZAS 21s. to £5
 BOXES OF GAMES £4 5s. to £12
 CIGAR and CIGARETTE CABINETS 50s. to £5
 THE NEW "FANTASIE" LIQUEUR STAND .. 105s. to £10
 THE NEW "FANTASIE" PERFUME STAND .. 75s. to £8
 THE NEW "EPITOME" WRITING CASE .. 12s. to 30s.

And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH,
 VIENNESE, and PARISIEN NOVELTIES, from 5s. to £5.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,

ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES
 Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.
 NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated
 by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.
 BEST RELIEF STAMPING in any colour, 1s. per 100.
 All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
 A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100
 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.
 BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS,
 and INVITATIONS in every variety.
 HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly.

VITREMANIE SUPERSEDING

DIAPHANIE.—An easy and inexpensive method of Deco-
 rating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private
 Dwellings, by which may be produced the Rich Colouring and
 Beautiful Designs of Real Stained Glass. Handbook of Designs
 and Instructions, 1s. 1d. Particulars post-free. Sole Inventors,
 J. BARNARD and Son, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY

(KRAUS' PROCESS).
 The new Art of Colouring Photographs on convex glasses in
 imitation of China and Enamel Painting. Particulars post-free,
 and specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents,
 London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn

Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.;
 in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies, &c.
 FUCH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.; and
 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

FOR ARMS and CREST, send Name and

County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices,
 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain sketch 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d.
 Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

"REGENT-STREET."

THE BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED,
 which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete,
 from £3 15 6
 Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners,
 from £1 10 0
 Widow's Mantle or Paletot, handsomely trimmed,
 from £3 8 0
 Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or
 Brother, from £3 10 0
 Mantles and Paletots, handsomely trimmed, for ditto,
 from £2 19 6
 Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners,
 from £0 18 9
 The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made
 entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning .. £2 19 6
 from

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts of England
 with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders,
 immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—

REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262,
 otherwise they would not reach as desired.

WARM WINTER COSTUMES,

in various New Materials.
 Fashionably and Well Made,
 at 39s. 6d., 52s. 6d., and upwards.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET,
 Nos. 256 to 262.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Messrs. Bonnet et Cie's, BLACK SILKS. Patterns free.
 A special purchase of unusually good value.
 Excellent wearing qualities.
 From 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
 Nos. 256 to 262.

SILK and SATIN COSTUMES, either for

Dinner, Dress, or Promenade, exquisitely Fashioned and
 Trimmed, from 4s. to 12s. guineas. A very extensive variety.
 Photos and Sketches free.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
 Nos. 256 to 262—the only address.

CHRISTMAS WEDDING PRESENTS.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE

EMBROIDERIES.—LEWIS and ALLENBY invite inspection
 of a superb collection of these embroideries which they
 have just received, comprising cushion and screen pieces, quilts,
 piano-covers and curtains; also some very choice mounted screens
 of great beauty. The colouring of these has been specially
 adapted to suit the prevailing taste as to furniture, and tints of
 room decoration.

Also a choice lot of Turkish, Bulgarian, and Syrian
 Embroideries on Muslin, Gauze, Linen, &c., including a large
 consignment worked by the Turkish Refugees and received from
 the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Lady Layard for Sale for the
 Benefit of the Turkish Compassionate Fund.

JAPANESE SCREENS, 2 guineas to 14

guineas.
 Japanese Cushions, Sofa Covers, Quilts, Portières, and Piano
 Covers.
 Embroidered Pieces suitable for Cushions, Screens, Panels,
 &c., from 3s. 6d. to 10 guineas.

LEWIS ALLENBY, Regent-street and

Conduit-street, London.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY

are now showing the novel and fashionable
 ELASTIC-FITTING JERSEY COSTUME,
 for ladies and children, in various colours.

This dress was specially designed for tennis-playing during
 the winter months, but its warmth, lightness, and excellent
 style are rapidly bringing it into favour for general wear.

Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street,
 London, W.

FURS for MOURNING or GENERAL

WEAR.—Messrs. JAY have a well-selected stock of
 VELVET MANTLES, trimmed with Sable and other valuable
 Furs of the most fashionable kinds. Ladies will find this an
 unusual opportunity for buying the best Fur Mantles at a cheap
 cost.

JAYS', Regent-street.

POMPADOUR SILK GRENADINES for

EVENING DRESSES.
 Messrs. JAY have a beautiful collection of these Goods, in the
 Newest Designs, at 1s. 9d. per yard.

JAYS', Regent-street.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD.

MESSRS. JAY again recommend their
 JANUS CORD as being the best and cheapest article
 ever manufactured for a lady's dress. Dress length, £1 11s. 6d.

JAYS', Regent-street.

BLACK MARINE SERGE,

All Wool, 27 in. wide, only 13d. per yard. A speciality
 manufactured expressly for

JAYS'.
 THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 REGENT-STREET, W.

ON an average about every seven days

LOUIS VELVETENS to the LOUIS VELVETENS, the LOUIS VELVETENS
 are started and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice
 under one name or another. Not only is the style of
 making up, and the stamping of the name on the back
 of every yard resorted to

but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior.

The Proprietor of the LOUIS VELVETEN, whilst admitting
 that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot
 but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped
 Every Yard at the Back the "Louis Velveten" in plain
 letters.

Avoid all imitations under whatever names they are
 offered.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.'S

AUTUMN SAMPLES of the following Fabrics are now ready,
 and will be sent post-free to any part of the Globe.

COLOURED FRENCH MERINOS and

CASHMERES, in all the choicest Shades, at 1s. 9d.,
 2s. 4d., and 2s. 11d., double width.

Eight yards French Cashmere and complete garniture of New
 Paris Needlework Embroidery to match each shade, at £1 9s. 6d.,
 38s. 6d., 2 ga. 4s. 6d., 21 ga.

ESTAMENE SERGES, 26 in. wide, 1s. 3d. per yard.

LORNE " 26 " 1s. 7d. "

DIAGONAL " 26 " 1s. 7d. "

ALL-WOOL " 26 " 1s. 9d. "

VELOUR CLOTH " 26 " 10d. to 1s. 11d. "

POULE BEIGES " 26 " 1s. 11d. "

WINTER POPLINS " 26 " 7d. to 14d. "

VEIN CLOTH " 26 " 2s. 4d. "

KILLICRANKIE " 26 " 2s. 3d. "

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

VELVETEENS!
 D. NICHOLSON and CO. ARE NOW SELLING—
 PERMANENT BLACK VELVET VELVETEENS,
 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per yard.

COLOURED ditto, in all the choicest Tints, 2s. 9d.
 to 3s. 6d. per yard.

NEW CORDUROY ditto, in Novel Designs, 2s. 6d.
 to 3s. 6d. per yard.

POMPADOUR ditto, in a variety of Patterns, 2s. 6d.
 per yard.

ELEGANT PARIS COSTUMES.

LATEST STYLES.
 FROM 1 GUINEA TO 20 GUINEAS.
 Beautifully-executed engravings, with directions for self-
 measurement, sent post-free.

D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

REAL SEAL PALETOTS,

FROM 5 GUINEAS TO 50 GUINEAS.
 Berlin and Paris Fur-lined and other Cloaks.
 Elaborate Engravings of Cloaks of all descriptions post-free.

D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Non-

intoxicating Drink, made simply from Oranges, and per-
 fectly wholesome. Highly suitable for Christmas Parties,
 Quarts, 7s. per dozen; Pinks, 4s. Bottles 2s., and Cases 1s., until
 returned.—Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants.
 CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, de-
 licious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by
 the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.
 KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says—"Soft and
 mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition
 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.

20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.

"THE FRESH and SPLENDID

distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1878.—
 Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
 Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil.
 Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA.
 "A most delicious and valuable article."—"Standard."
 "No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome
 beverage has ever been manufactured."—"Morning Post."

EPPS'S

"By a thorough knowledge
 of the natural laws which govern the opera-
 tions of digestion and nutrition, and by
 a careful application of the fine properties
 of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has pro-
 vided our breakfast tables with a delicately
 flavoured beverage which may save us many
 heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
 use of such articles of diet that a constitu-
 tion may be gradually built up until strong
 enough to resist every tendency to disease.
 Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating
 around us ready to attack wherever there is
 a weak point. We may escape many a fatal
 shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified
 with pure blood and a properly-nourished
 frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

BORWICK'S

BAKING
 POWDER.
 Makes Bread, Cake, Pastry,
 Puddings, &c., light and digestible. Sold
 in 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 6s. pack-
 ages. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN

COMPANY, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, LONDON, N., supply
 the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lbs.,
 10s. 3d.; Households, for Bread making, 10s.; Wheaten Meal
 for Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per
 14 lbs., 3s.; American Hominy, 2s. 6d.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and
 Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 6s. 4d.; Indian Corn, 4s. 4d.;
 Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split
 Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.;
 Barley Meal, per 48 lbs., 6s. 4d.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.;
 per 14 lbs., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List
 on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders
 and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

WILLS' "THREE CASTLES" TOBACCO.

In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.

WILLS' "THREE CASTLES" TOBACCO.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Vir-
 ginia, and no better brand than the 'THREE
 CASTLES.'—Vide 'The Virginians.' Only in
 Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name and
 Trade-Mark."

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

GOLDS CURED BY

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or

Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

ALKARAM.

ALKARAM.

ALKARAM.

IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM
 will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an
 hour. Sold by all Chemists 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar,
 care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

ALLEN

AND
 HANBURY'S

"PERFECTED"

COD-LIVER

OIL

is not only freer from taste and
 smell than any oil ever before
 offered to the public, but it does not
 give rise to the nausea and eructa-
 tions which render the



NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT WOOD-GREEN, OPENED BY BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

WOOD-GREEN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

On Tuesday afternoon Lady Burdett-Coutts formally opened to the use of the public a drinking-fountain erected at Wood-green by the relatives and friends of the late Mrs. Catharine Smithies, of Earham-grove, as a memorial of the respect entertained for the deceased lady on account of her Christian virtues and of the many works of benevolence to which she had during a long life devoted herself. The fountain, in the form of an obelisk, reared at a cost of £800, is of noble and simple design. At the base are four carved stone basins, into which will flow constant streams of water. On the principal face of the square block forming the base is an appropriate inscription, in gilt letters, setting forth that the fountain has been erected in affectionate remembrance of Mrs. Smithies, as founder of the "Bands of Mercy" movement. A massive monolith of Cornish granite, 21 ft. high, surmounts this block. At a little distance are placed conspicuous drinking-troughs for cattle and dogs.

A large number of friends of Mr. T. B. Smithies, son of the lady above named, assembled at his residence at Earham-grove, Wood-green, and thence to a tent adjacent to the fountain. The proceedings were opened with prayers read by the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, chaplain to the Bishop of London. Mr. John Lee, secretary to the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, and Mr. S. Gurney, treasurer, were officially present, as well as Mr. John Colam, secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Rev. A. R. Abbott, chairman of the Local Board of Health, accepted the gift of the fountain on behalf of that body, as representing the district. Lady Burdett-Coutts, who was introduced by Mr. Smithies and by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Vicar of Wood-green, made an interesting brief speech, and bore witness to the services rendered by Mrs. Smithies to the cause of humanity. Kindness to animals, which is the special aim of those associations of children styled the "Bands of Mercy," was dwelt upon by her Ladyship, with feeling eloquence, as a moral and Christian duty. She concluded by drinking a cup of the water of this fountain, and declaring it henceforth given to the public use.

THE GRACE DARLING OF BERSTED.

The seacoast Sussex village of Bersted, adjacent to Bognor, is justly proud of Mrs. Wheatland, a brave and strong middle-aged matron, the mother of a large family, who has saved thirteen lives, in the past twenty years, by swimming out to the rescue of drowning bathers. Her exploits are, indeed, far more remarkable than that of Colonel J. W. Fry, at Boulogne, on Sept. 24 of this year, for which his portrait appeared in our last publication; and we readily accede, with thanks, to the proposal of her parish clergyman, the Rev. W. B. Philpot, Vicar of Bersted, that Mary Wheatland's honest face should also be presented to the readers of this Journal. Its likeness is copied from a photograph by Mr. W. P. Marsh, of Bognor. The Royal Humane Society has recently awarded its honorary testimonial, on vellum, to this modest heroine in humble life.

The *Bersted Parish Magazine*, a nice little monthly halfpenny paper which has, of course, but a limited circulation, gives an interesting memoir of brave Mary Wheatland. She earns her livelihood as a bathing attendant. She has, we are sorry to learn, had serious family troubles, but has brought up six children by her own care and industry. The eldest is a young sailor; two daughters are in household service. Another girl, Emmie, is mentioned in this account; and the youngest, Nelly, runs errands and dries towels. "Now let us see," continues the Vicar in his parish magazine, "what our Mary Wheatland has done. The other day, September, 1879, the quick eye and the strong hand of a visitor chanced to catch M. W. at the moment when she was

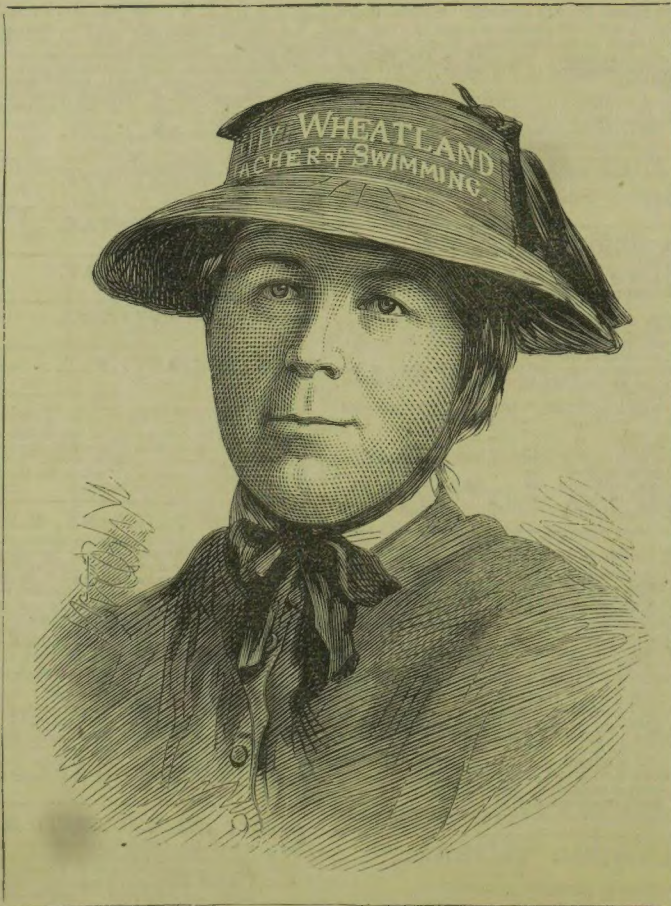
being drowned in the wild grasp of a helpless gentleman, whom she had swum with to a groyne, and whom she was holding up at all hazard till perchance rescue should come. We had certainly before heard of such daring acts of mercy done by our Grace Darling of Bersted; but as proper attention had not been drawn to them, I met her and asked her to let Emmie go home on the bathing-horse and to come into my parish-room and give me a little account of herself. She was somewhat shy and reserved in speaking of her own doings, having a loyal sense that she was an unprofitable servant, doing only what it was her duty to do. She holds the saving of life to be as much the work of a bathing-woman as the rinsing of a bathing-dress. But when encouraged, she struck off by narrating how, twenty years ago, she brought in (No. 1) the heavy wife of a London brewer, whose soul was drifting into eternity and her body across the Channel. No. 2 was a nurse. A bathing-man had gone in after her, but finding the salt water not to his taste, he beat a hasty retreat. M. W. dashed in after her and brought her back to her native land. No. 3 was a little foreign lady, whose cries she could interpret better than any of her articulate invocations as she floated off towards her Continental home. It was a strong sea and a ground-swell. She swam round her, caught her by her dress, and paddled home with her foreign prize in tow. M. W.

being then but an assistant, the owner of the machines told mam'selle she needn't give her nothing—a piece of English which mam'selle understood and acted upon. Recompense is the last thing which M. W. thinks of when she saves anybody. No. 4 was a young lady who was 'very good' to her, and used often to bring her hot coffee. No. 5 was a lady of whom she remembered nothing particular except the trivial incident of having snatched her, at her own risk, from a watery grave. No. 6 was a gentleman whose 'heart came over queer.' He had turned round to swim back, but knew no more till, thanks to Mary Wheatland, he found himself comfortably reposing in his own bed, instead of that of the ocean. As this was not long ago, since my coming to be M. W.'s pastor, I remember the pleasure with which we all heard that she had received £20 from the gentleman, who kindly added that he 'did not miss it.' No. 7 was the case which has led to this extraordinary revelation of heroism. I said to her, 'Now, Mary, we have counted seven. Is that all? tell me the truth.' I saw there was something behind on which she was unwilling to be explicit. 'Well, Sir,' she said, 'I don't want it to be spoke of, for fear the lady come to know, for I wasn't to tell. It was five year ago.' 'Never mind,' I said, 'you may tell it now, I should think. I'll be very cautious.' So it came out that one fine morning she had a splendid haul of no less than six sportive young nymphs. They had all played away, against orders, out of their depth, and were all drowning in a batch. She swam to seaward of them and brought them in one after another, as their garments, heavy with drink, pulled the poor wretches down to sandy death. 'Pray,' she said, 'don't say anything about it, for they were very good to me; they gave me £2 towards back rent, and sent me a bit of beef at Christmas.'

"So here are no less than thirteen lives which our good, strong Mary Wheatland has saved. How many more there may have been 'goodness knows'; for she looks on life-saving as part of her regular business—and she found it hard to tax her memory even with these examples. Thus her splendid conscience is hung with immortal but immaterial medals. She has never sought any from the Humane Society, nor does she seem to think she has done anything meritorious or worthy of human distinction.

"I said I should mention Emmie again, for she is growing up with her mother's machines and her mother's instincts. For example, she saw the other day a man in the sea. Two men who were watching him said he was merely disporting himself. But Emmie knew better the signals of distress as he floundered about with his sinking hands; and she resolutely insisted on their going in after him. They were just in time to save him. They got a 'splendid shilling' between them; but Emmie, when she saw him saved, went back to help her mother in wringing her towels. Such are some of the annals of our summer seaside!"

The Vicar adds, with respect to Mrs. Wheatland's general character, that she is a woman of the highest principle, who has long struggled against domestic difficulty, "keeping her own head up," and that she is a regular attendant and communicant at the parish church. He invites contributions to a fund which is to be raised for the benefit and that of her children. The names of Colonel Teesdale, O.B., V.C., and Mr. W. Kershaw Davies, churchwardens, also Captain Drake, R.N., and Commander Keats, R.N., all residents in the parish, or at Bognor, are associated with that of the Rev. W. J. Philpot in this appeal to the public on her behalf. The gentleman who came to her assistance, the other day, when she almost lost her own life in trying to save that of an imperilled bather, was Mr. W. A. Thackeray; he wrote an account of this adventure, which he sent to the *Times*, but without his own name; and it has since been ascertained and revealed by the Vicar of Bersted.



MARY WHEATLAND, THE GRACE DARLING OF BERSTED, NEAR BOGNOR, SUSSEX.